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LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines.
For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClurkan & McKennan's, 55 Market street, and you will save money. tf

Towelings, This Day at Barker's.
One case heavy all Linen, 45c, worth 55c.
One case extra quality bleached, 56c., worth 75c.
One case extra quality and width, 75c., worth $1.
Also, finest quality in Damasks, equally cheap.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, New York state, Connecticut, etc., Branch of Julian Allen, No. 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, No. 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Looking Glasses,
At Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, No 61 Wood street.

(From the (Kansas) Radical, Manhattan, Kansas, March 9th, 1867.)
CONSUMPTIVES are referred to Rev. Edward Willson, of Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y., relative to the treatment of lung diseases. The advertiser will send, free of all charge, the prescription essential, with directions for preparing and using the same. It is said to be a very reliable remedy in cases of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c.
Mrs. Giff, of Meriden county, Kansas, had a daughter restored from apparently the last stages of consumption to perfect health by this remedy.
Jos. Fleming, Agent, No. 81 Market street.

Sea.
The 12½c. Sheeting Muslin at Barker's.

Re-gilding! Re-gilding!!
Looking glasses and Picture frames, at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, No. 61 Wood street.

Housekeeping Goods
At Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

Table Linens This Day at Barker's.
All Linen, and wide, 62½c. per yard.
All Linen, and better 100. per yard
All Linen, very nice, 125c. per yard.
Also, Linen Huck Towels, 12½c. each, and full assortments all white and colored borders, in all sizes.

If any person doubts the efficacy of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's great remedy for consumption, let them call on Hy. Kehl & Co., Agents for Pittsburgh, No. 84 Market street, and examine certificates from a Pittsburgh physician.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 28 Liberty street. SMW

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Silks.
A very large stock of Black and Fancy Silks, which will be sold very cheap for the next ten days, at Barker's.

WOLCOTT'S Pain Annihilator, sold at the lowest rates wholesale and retail, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Spring Poplins,
Just opened, very great bargains, at Barker's.

Picture Frames,
At Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, No. 61 Wood street.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 28 Liberty street. SMW

Fine Grates,
suitable Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 28 Liberty street. SMW

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Sea.
The 12½c. Prints at Barker's.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 28 Liberty street. SMW

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,
The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 97 Fifth street. MWS

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A St. Louis dispatch of Saturday says: "The express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, when four miles west of Jefferson City last night, ran into a large boulder which had been washed from the bluff, and the locomotive was thrown from the track and rolled into the Missouri river, bottom side up, carrying with it George Brown, the engineer, who was drowned, and Michael Collyer, the fireman, who was so badly injured that he died this morning. The body of the engineer is not yet recovered from the wreck, although his feet are out of water.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne Cooper died in New York Friday, and will be buried to-day. She died of pneumonia. She leaves about sixty thousand dollars to be divided among her children. Lester Wallack is still down with the pleurisy.

Barnum has just received a new antelope and two fine camels with a pair of long-haired Shetland ponies no larger than medium sized Newfoundland dogs, but he has no place to exhibit them in. His employees are to have a benefit next Wednesday at the Academy of Music, New York.

Augustus Tack, Theodore Tack, Frank Tack, Emil Schaik and John Grierson were brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia Saturday morning, on a bench warrant. Judge Price admitted them to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

The Legislature of Maine adjourned Saturday after a session of sixty-two days.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government has sent an encouraging reply to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in response to a resolution adopted there in favor of the Pacific Colonies joining the Confederation.

A dispatch from Chicago says: The rains of the past two days extended all over the northwest, and a general freshet is threatened. Already much of the country is flooded. Some damage is reported.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington special says: General Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland, was formerly a Whig, but on the demise of that party, joined the Democracy. He is a man of ability and reputation, and has filled several official positions. He is of unquestioned loyalty, and there can be no objection to his admission to the Senate.

The municipal election at Lexington, Ky., resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

The county election in Memphis on Saturday resulted in the defeat of the Democratic ticket, by a majority of 500 to 1,000.

A Memphis policeman named John Gear, while attempting to arrest some burglars Friday night, was shot in the leg, and wounded so severely as to render amputation necessary.

BY MAILS.

A gentleman who has recently been on a visit to General Scott, at Charleston, says the latter gave the most encouraging reports concerning the freedmen. He alluded to a little colony not far from that city. He (General Scott) loaned from his private purse two thousand dollars to a few blacks, who purchased the land very cheap, and formed this colony. During the past year they were very industrious, and, having good crops, now have an abundance and to spare, while very many of their white neighbors are in a needy condition.

An example of the wonderful difference which is invariably observed between the estimates and the actual cost of public works, is afforded by the Hartford Water-works: Careful estimates by the usual "competent engineers" fixed the outside cost at $85,000. When the work was done the expense was found to be $165,000.

There is scarcely a profession or occupation under the sun which is not liable to be rendered unremunerative by competition. A sad case comes from the Rio Grande. A noted Mexican bandit, who was recently shot, expressed his perfect willingness to die, as the business was so overcrowded that he could no longer make a living on the road.

Within the past six weeks the deaths of three of their missionaries have been reported to the American Board: Dr. Lord, of the Madura mission, on a visit to New York; Mr. Johnson, for twenty-one years a devoted missionary at the Sandwich Islands, while on a visit to the Micronesian Islands; and Mrs. Barnum, of the Eastern Turkey mission. These were all of them experienced and valuable laborers in their respective fields and their loss will be severely felt.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* says: But from the country generally the demand for houses and places of business in Philadelphia far exceeds the foreign demand. Every day brings its supply of people from some section anxious to settle here, to obtain a home or a place of business. In these ways a great deal of money is thrown into our market for real estate purposes, and the home movement is surprised at times to find the state of prices and rents exorbitantly high because they can be obtained easily.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1868. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Campaign in New England.

Admission of the Southern States.

General Hancock Asks to be Relieved.

Jeff. Davis's Bondsmen Released.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.

The White House.

The President held quite a levee of his friends to-day. Nearly all of the Conservative Congressmen called. Senator Sprague was also among the callers, who had personal business with the President.

The New Maryland Senator.

Hon Geo. B. Vicker, United States Senator elect from Maryland, arrived in the city about noon to-day. His credentials have not yet been received.

The Hustings.

Senator Wilson is going to Connecticut on Monday to open the spring campaign in that State. He will make three speeches at prominent places next week. Representative Maynard, of Tennessee, who has been stumping New Hampshire in the Radical interest, has returned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1868.

Admission of Alabama.

The House Committee on Reconstruction will report a bill to-morrow or Tuesday for the admission of Alabama to representation under the Constitution recently adopted by a majority of those who actually voted, though defeated because a majority of registered voters did not vote for it.

Payment of Coupons.

A bill will be introduced in the House to-morrow to prohibit the payment of coupons on Government bonds in advance.

New Hampshire.

Several Congressmen of both political parties, who have been stumping New Hampshire, have returned to-day. Each claims the State for their respective parties by a small majority.

Impeachment Evidence.

The Impeachment managers will examine to-morrow the short-hand writers who reported the famous speech of President Johnson on February 22d, 1866, in which he is charged in the tenth impeachment article with using language denouncing Congress "as a body hanging on the verge of the Government." It appears already that the notes of two reporters differ materially as to the language used.

The Amendatory Reconstruction Law.

The President has a bill before him which passed Congress a week ago, so amending the reconstruction laws as to provide for the adoption of a State Constitution, when a majority of those who actually vote are in its favor. It repeals that portion of the present act which requires a majority of the registered voters to ratify it. The President will not send a veto of this bill to Congress, but will allow it to become a law by the constitutional expiration of ten days. It will then be at once promulgated by the State Department as a law. It will apply to all of the Southern States but Alabama, for which a special bill is to be reported, as above stated.

Hancock Asks to be Relieved.

General Hancock has telegraphed and written General Grant asking to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District. General Grant referred the request to the President, who has it under consideration.

Jeff. Davis's Bondsmen Released.

Intelligence reached here from Richmond today that Judge Underwood has released the bondsmen of Jeff. Davis. It is believed that this is done owing to the extreme improbability of Davis ever being brought to trial.

Charges Against Senator Elect, Mr. Vickers.

The new Senator from Maryland, George H. Vickers, will present his credentials to-morrow, and ask to be sworn in. It is understood that objection will be raised and a motion made to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. Charges have been drawn up against Mr. Vickers, one of which is said to be disloyalty. He had one son in the rebel army and one in the Union army during the late war.

In Consultation With His Counsel.

The President has been in conference to-day with Mr. Groesbeck, one of his counsel for the impeachment trial. That gentleman leaves for Ohio to-morrow, but will return in time for the trial.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.
FINANCIAL.

Fractional currency issued for the week was $487,000; shipments of currency and United States notes, $109,233; national bank currency issued, $1,121,230; amount in circulation, $299,749,745; fractional currency destroyed during the week, $237,000.

Receipts of internal revenue for the week were $5,485,629, and for the fiscal year to date, $129,584,539.

The Postoffice money order system throughout the country is paying a profit of $25,000 annually.

GEN. HANCOCK ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

A Washington special to the *Times* states that Gen. Hancock, in a dispatch to General Grant, asks to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District, in view of the non-concurrence of the latter in his administration of affairs. His request will be forwarded to the President.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Gen. Vanwyck will in a few days submit to the House his report in regard to whisky frauds. His report will detail the nature and extent of the frauds, the manner in which they fare perpetrated, the loss to the Government, and to what extent Federal officials are connected with them. He will recommend the reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon, to be collected at the still, and the quantity produced and amount of tax estimated by the capacity of the still.

ASYLUMS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The report of the President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteers, for the year ending December last, states that there is a central branch asylum at Dayton, Ohio, eastern branch near Augusta, Maine, and a northwestern branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The institution during the last year supported or aided 1,967 partly or totally disabled volunteer soldiers, and the average expense for the subsistence of those in asylums did not exceed thirty-three cents a day. Outdoor relief amounted to nearly $10,000.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

Oil Wells Destroyed by Fire---400 Barrels Oil Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PETROLEUM CENTER, March 8, 1868.

A fire broke out this morning in Wild Cat Hollow, destroying the Angel Wells, belonging to G. K. Anderson, and two wells the property of the Central Petroleum Company. About four hundred barrels of crude oil were destroyed.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Louisville Butcher Murders his Wife, Tries to Kill a Sister-in-Law, and Attempts Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—A most horrible murder occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. Wm. Kriel, a butcher, seized his wife by the throat, threw her violently on the floor, and drawing a six barreled revolver, fired, the ball entering just above the left ear, producing death almost instantly. Kriel then placed the pistol to his head and fired, the ball glancing and inflicting a slight wound. At this moment a sister of Mrs. Kriel entered the apartment, whereupon Kriel fired at her several times, causing her to faint. Kriel then again discharged his pistol at his head and ran, but was captured after a short chase. The cause assigned for the crime was that Mrs. Kriel, having received inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, had gone to live temporarily with her mother. Kriel met her yesterday, and becoming enraged at her conduct, killed her.

House resting in New York, the real estate agents say, is remarkably dull. The situation is said to be this: There is said to be a pause in the upward tendency of rents, landlords generally appearing to be satisfied that the present rates are as high as they can venture, or as much as tenants can pay. On the other hand, tenants seeing no present prospect of a decline, are holding on, under the apprehension that by going further they may fare worse. So that, on the whole, there probably will be but little moving next May.

IMPEACHMENT!

General Thomas's Status Defined.

He is Invited to Cabinet Meetings.

Another Impeachment Article Necessary.

Summons Served on the President.

He Will Ask Twenty Days to Prepare his Defense.

Impeachment Managers Examining Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.

General Thomas in the Cabinet.

The President took a decided position to day relative to the status of General Thomas, and has invited him to hereafter attend the Cabinet meetings. Such business as reaches the Executive relative to the War Department will be turned over to General Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Those who favor impeachment say that this course will necessitate another article against the President.

The Summons on the President.

The Chief Justice did not sign the summons of the Impeachment Court to the President until late this afternoon, although it is announced here that the writ was signed and served last night. The writ is in the usual form of a court process, and was personally handed to the President this evening.

Time to Prepare for Trial.

On making his appearance through counsel on Friday next, Mr. Johnson will ask for twenty days in which to prepare for the trial. He is in daily consultation with Hon. W. T. Grosbeck, who is one of his counsel, regarding its preliminaries. Senator Howard stated to-day that the court would not grant more than half of that time.

Examining Witnesses.

The Impeachment managers were in session to-day under the order of the House. They have again commenced to take testimony, but thus far they have developed nothing new, the witnesses being newspaper correspondents who have had interviews with the Executive. Mr. Bingham is to have the principal charge of the trial in the Senate.

Serving the Writ on the President.

At seven o'clock Saturday evening the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate called at the White House to serve upon the President the writ of summons in the impeachment. The proceedings were very brief. Upon the announcement of the usher that the officer of the Senate desired to see Mr. Johnson, the latter directed Mr. Brown, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be admitted. After the usual civil salutations, Mr. Brown said:

"Mr. President, I have here a package which I am ordered by the Senate of the United States to deliver to you," at the same time handing a sealed envelope or package containing writ, etc.

Mr. Johnson replied, "Very well, sir; it shall have my attention."

Mr. Brown—"Good evening, Mr. President." Mr. Johnson—"Good evening, Mr. Brown," and Mr. Brown withdrew. Shortly afterward the President opened the package and found therein the writ, including a copy of the articles of impeachment, etc., substantially as anticipated in these dispatches in Saturday's paper.

Refusal to be Sworn.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 7.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

The summons for President Johnson to appear before the Impeachment Court, prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, was placed in the hands of Chief Justice Chase for examination this morning. The President called his counsel together for consultation. Judges Black and Curtis, and Messrs. Stanbery and Groesbeck were present. It is believed that the President will appear before the Court and ask a few days delay for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of the defense, after entering a general plea of not guilty, that the trial will not be under way before the 20th instant, and that it will probably last for two months.

Another rumor states that Mr. Johnson will ask for twenty days after next Friday to prepare his trial. The impeachment managers are not disposed to grant him more than ten days.

The board of managers of impeachment had several witnesses before them this morning. They will hold sessions nearly every day until the commencement of the trial. Their purpose is to gain all the evidence they can in support of the charges contained in the impeachment articles.

The Republicans feel sure of conviction, while the Democrats are equally confident of an acquittal. Mr. Johnson thinks he will be acquitted, but is following the earnest advice of his Democratic friends to resign, and if their arguments hold good that the peace of the country and popular interests seem to demand such action at his hands, it is asserted that he will resign his office.

Mr. Wade denies that he is arranging his Cabinet, or even mapping out any work in view of the possibility of his succeeding to the Presidency.

George C. Brown, Sergeant-at-arms to the Senate, waited upon President Johnson at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and served upon him a summons to appear before the Court of Impeachment. The President replied that he would attend to the matter.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7.—In the Convention to-day, the case of Williams, the Conservative member who refused to vote yesterday on the disfranchising clause, was taken up and referred to a Committee. During its consideration, Legatt, a Conservative, refused to vote on the ground of contempt and disgust for the proposition, and afterwards added: "I have a contempt for the whole establishment." He was expelled by the vote of ayes 54, nays 16. A Republican member moved to reconsider the vote by which the disfranchising clause was adopted yesterday. Two colored members opposed it, saying they had heard a telegram had been received to-day from Washington, stating that the vote must be reconsidered, and this motion was the result. The whole question is postponed until next Thursday.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, March 7.—The convention last night adopted an article on homesteads, claimed by some to be restrictive. To-day the principal features of the article on finances, which require the Legislature to make provision by adequate taxation for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the State debt, and forbid the creation of any new new debt, unless the bill creating the same shall provide the tax to meet the accruing interest annually, and forbids the loan of the credit of the State for any new work unless authorized by a direct vote of the people. Mr. J. W. Holden, of the *Standard* was elected printer to the Convention.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, March 8.—In the Convention today, additional sections were incorporated in the tax ordinance, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Convention warrants already issued. A telegram was received from Gen. Gillem's Adjutant, recommending some provisions for the payment of those warrants. A colored member introduced a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that some persons formerly held as slaves had been in service from 1863 and 1864, and have since been deprived of it by former masters, and requesting Gen. Gillem to issue an order restoring such property or compelling payment therefor.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Constitution was signed to-day by seventy-six members; seven members refused to sign. A resolution was adopted that the pay of delegates cease from this date, although the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday for the election for registers. The resolution was tabled. The resolution authorizing the publication by the *Republican* office of ten thousand copies of the Constitution in pamphlet form was taken up and adopted to-day.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, March 7.—To-day the Convention resolved itself into a State nominating body. A majority of the white delegates refused to participate. Ninety-two members answered to their names. Of these there were thirty-one colored and twenty-eight Northern men. There was much confusion in organizing. Mr. Farrow, President of the Union League, protested against the action of the body, and announced himself in a published card as a candidate for Governor. President Bullock was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The feeling among the opposition is intense.

Certain well-known New York gold gamblers and stockbrokers are reported to have made heavy bets as to the President who is to be inaugurated at Washington a year from to-day. One party is said to have put up $10,000 early in the day in favor of a certain candidate whose name is already prominently before the public, and this, it is understood, will be taken by a well-known member of Manhattan Club this evening. "Pools," embracing other names and involving smaller amounts, have been made quite freely during the day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Debate in Parliament.

The Alabama Claims Considered.

Speeches of Mr. Lefevre, Lord Stanley, Mr. Foster, J. Stuart Mill, and Mr. Gladstone.

Opinions of London Press.

Alabama Claims in Parliament.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, after the transaction of other business, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, member for Reading, called up the question of the Alabama claims and made a long and eloquent speech, urging the settlement of the vexed question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for papers on the subject, and in moving the consideration of the question, he disclaimed any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiations would but add to the complications already existing. He traced the progress of the civil war in the United States to its happy termination. He said the firing on Fort Sumter evoked the famous proclamation of President Lincoln, and in less than a month from the issuing of that proclamation, Great Britain had recognized the Southeren insurgents as belligerents. They had no fleet, but purchased their ships in our ports; these ships, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of our Government to stop them, eluded our vigilance and went to sea, and were hospitably received at the British Colonial ports. They captured and destroyed during the war more than two hundred merchant vessels; in less than two years the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason, he thought we ought to treat these claims generously. They were made in 1862 by the American Minister Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of the United States, he said an arbitration of the matter had been proposed by that Government, but refused by Earl Russell. He regarded the breaking out of war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but thought on the other hand that all reckless irritation should be shunned.

Lord Stanley took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of Lefevre, and warmly commented Mr. Adams for the spirit he had displayed. He said we could not make indiscriminate concession, but would learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand all the points. Much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain, in the same case, with 500,000,000 dollars debt contracted through a civil war, in which half a million of lives had been lost, might appreciate the matter better than more lookers on, only he thought England had been entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions, but the great power of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that she had not acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to recognize them at the time she did? The Confederate ship Alabama did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting that it was wrong for Great Britain to recognize the South, would the United States Government say that in case against the Alabama would have been altered had Great Britain made a declaration of neutrality six months rather than eleven months before she acted? The speaker referred to the speech of Daniel Webster, in the United States Senate, on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument. How could England refuse to recognize war which Secretary Seward himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve and sixteen days before the proclamation of the Queen? Who could complain that England had recognized a civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion he thought a friendly adjustment of the difficulty still practicable. He deprecated debate. The friendly reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world.

Mr. Foster, member from Bradford, thought Mr. Seward's views of the question of the recognition of the Alabama claims, deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, views that were right and possible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made, when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought had an influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister, the point might be readily adjusted.

John Stuart Mill was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mistake. The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as that of the Alabama. He denied that the United States claimed, or could claim, that the recognition of the South was a violation of law, but it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England, the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. Gladstone, member from South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech, and Lord Stanley for his temprate reply. He (Gladstone) could not understand why negotiation was ended, nor could he agree with what Lord Stanley had admitted, that reparation was due, nor that an arbiter would surely decide again England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionable right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once, or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying if his inference was correct, the whole country would sustain Lord Stanley in a just and honorable disposition of the case.

Debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following detailed report of the important debate in the English House of Commons on the Alabama claims is forwarded to the Associated Press by the Atlantic Cable, through the courtesy of Cyrus W. Field, who was present and heard the debate:

LONDON, Saturday Night.—In the House of Commons Friday night, on the order of the day for going into Committee on Supply, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in rising to call attention to the failure of negotiation with the United States Government for arbitration of the Alabama claims, said, in bringing forward this important subject, he trusted it would not be supposed that he desired to take a course which would embarrass future negotiations of the noble Lord. He had seen, with pain, the diplomatic correspondence with the Government of the United States, or which would add to the complications already existing between the United States and this country. It seemed to him, and to others, however, that some good might arise from a discussion of the subject, if it were conducted with candor and a due sense of responsibility. He would not ask the House to follow him through a long statement, but there were certain facts and dates with which he must trouble the House.

Earnest cause of complaint on the part of the United States Government, arose out of Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, which was issued May 13th, 1861, on the advice of the law officers of the Crown. The fall of Fort Sumter took place on the 14th of April, and was generally considered to be the commencement of the civil war. Long before that, however, seven of the Confederate States had made great preparation for war, and had virtually separated from the Northern States. The fall of Fort Sumter was followed two days afterwards by the proclamation of President Lincoln calling out 75,000 men. That was followed by the proclamation from the Confederate States calling out 25,000 men, and inviting privateers to apply for letters of marque. Next day President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the Southern coast, and announced his intention to issue letters of privateers as pirates. These facts reached this country on the 3d of May, and on the 6th they were published in the *Times*, although it was not till the 10th that an official copy reached the Foreign Office. On the 6th of May Her Majesty's Government announced in this House that they would recognize the South as belligerents, and on the 13th of May, as he had stated, the proclamation of neutrality was issued by the Government. An actual blockade was enforced by the North along the coast by the end of April, and from that day forward there were in prize courts numerous cases of English vessels captured during the blockade, and of Southern vessels and their cargoes captured on the high seas. It was not until some time afterwards that the Southern flag made its appearance.

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Mr. Foster, member from Bradford, thought Mr. Seward's views of the question of the recognition of the Alabama claims, deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, views that were right and possible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made, when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought had an influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister, the point might be readily adjusted.

John Stuart Mill was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mistake. The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as that of the Alabama. He denied that the United States claimed, or could claim, that the recognition of the South was a violation of law, but it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England, the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. Gladstone, member from South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech, and Lord Stanley for his temprate reply. He (Gladstone) could not understand why negotiation was ended, nor could he agree with what Lord Stanley had admitted, that reparation was due, nor that an arbiter would surely decide again England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionable right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once, or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying if his inference was correct, the whole country would sustain Lord Stanley in a just and honorable disposition of the case.

Debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following detailed report of the important debate in the English House of Commons on the Alabama claims is forwarded to the Associated Press by the Atlantic Cable, through the courtesy of Cyrus W. Field, who was present and heard the debate:

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE New Hampshire election for Governor and Legislature takes place to-morrow. As both sides claim a victory in advance, the result may be considered doubtful. The Republican canvass claims 38,000 votes and gives to the Democrats 35,000, and 3,000 doubtful. The Democratic count claims 36,000 votes, gives the Republicans 35,000, with 3,000 that are doubtful. The canvass has been for some time at fever heat, and of late impeachment has been the question most talked about. Of course the result will be looked for with deep interest.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Major General HANCOCK have been riding out together in New Orleans, receiving the homage of the unreconstructed. This is the highest bid yet for the Presidency, but the higher are HANCOCK'S bids of this sort, the lower he will go in the estimation of his loyal countrymen. It certainly argues something decidedly wrong in the man that he should thus outrage the loyal sentiment of the nation. Whether the seat of the difficulty be in the region of the head or the heart, the fact is equally inexcusable. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Democracy will likely enough go for HANCOCK in the National Convention. After this devotion to JEFF. DAVIS they can hardly refuse. But let him be the nominee and he will have as much reason to regret that ride as EARLY had for receiving SHERIDAN'S ride to Winchester.

THE President has taken an important step, one that will not at all help his case, in declaring his purpose to recognize only General LORENZO THOMAS as Secretary of War, and inviting him in future to attend the Cabinet meetings. This new step suggests nothing but the probable renewal of the mental spasms which have been a part of the history of those acts which have brought him to the bar of the Court of Impeachment. If ever a man had a motive for shaping his course with well-considered prudence, certainly Mr. JOHNSON has at the present time. But his conduct is the very opposite—in utter disregard of the counsel of friends, and the most palpable admonitions of personal interest, to say nothing of considerations of official duty. The execution of the Presidential purpose, or even an attempt in that direction, will inevitably produce confusion in the government and a conflict that cannot fail to be injurious, if it does not lead to more serious consequences. Really, is the man insane?

THE Missouri *Democrat* characterizes the adoption by the House of Representatives of Gen. BUTLER'S "swinging around the circle" article of impeachment as "a Big Bethel manœuvre" and the Republican press of the country, with inconsiderable exceptions, view the adoption of this article as a great mistake. The *Democrat* says of it:

> The fact is, in fact, seems to us to threaten a defeat of the whole impeachment movement. How can the accusations of this article be proved, without opening the door for the Democrats to call hosts and witnesses from a dozen different States? If the Senate does not grant the opportunity to this accused to repel the charge, the proceeding can be represented to be unfair. If it does grant such opportunity, the trial can be protracted almost indefinitely. In the examination of every witness, questions by the defence can be raised which will consume much time, and upon which the court must decide. Motions will be made to grant time to enable the accused to prepare testimony in answer, and motions to delay the trial to allow important witnesses to be summoned. If it not superficially plain that shrewd lawyers, knowing that every hour of delay weakens the prosecution, and swings the public mind to its cause, will resort to all the weapons of legal warfare in prolong the contest? The adoption of this new article seems to put the game in their hands. They can either force the senate into apparent unfairness and injustice, or can keep it among the topics the whole country becomes sick of it. What possible reason can there be for so exceedingly weak a step?

MR. BINGHAM seems to have felt that a mistake was being committed, for he remarked that although the House should adopt it, the Board of managers could at any time withdraw it, or could decline to produce evidence concerning it, whereby the President would be deprived of any advantage from it.

WE cannot help thinking that in taking his seat in the Court of Impeachment, Mr. WADE will act unwisely. He may have a perfect right to do it so far as any law or the Constitution is concerned; but for all that we think he will manifest good sense and place himself in accord with the average judgment of fair minded men generally, by abstaining altogether from participating in the trial. It would be little less than monstrous were Mr. WADE to reach the White House by his own vote as a juror on the trial of JOHNSON, and it must be conceded that any participation in the trial will furnish ground for objection. There could be no special objection to his being sworn as a United States Senator; but the constitutional provision substituting the Chief Justice for the Vice President to preside over the Court, on the ground that the Vice President was an interested party, could not have meant that the Senator acting as the Vice President might take his seat as a juror in the case. When the time comes for Mr. JOHNSON to appear before the Court, we are confident that Mr. WADE will manifest a proper appreciation of his position by declining to sit in the Court. Whatever the verdict may be, such a course will be better for him, for the party to which he belongs, and for the cause of justice, which should receive no shock by any act of his in this important and delicate connection.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

No more interesting or important words have for many months come over the Atlantic Cable than those we publish this morning. The debate in the House of Commons on the sixth of March, in regard to the matters in controversy between England and America, was surely, as the *Times* says, well adapted to convince our Government that England wishes to settle the law in the case (of the Alabama) in an American sense. The reader will take notice that all the members who participated in the debate were men rather eminent in public life. JOHN STUART MILL—always friendly towards this country, and always well informed in American affairs—stated the American view with entire accuracy and fairness. The statement would be novel to many of his hearers, and to a still greater number of the readers of the debate. "He denied that the United States claimed, or could claim, that the recognition of the South was a violation of law, but it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England, the Alabama depredations would not have occurred." This is unquestionably the American view of the English recognition of the South. From the whole tone and temper of the speeches made and of the comments of the press, it is evident that they are coming to the correct state of mind beyond the Atlantic. Nor can there now be any reason to apprehend the necessity of settling our difficulties by war, if the people of this country, through those papers read in England, and through their Department of Foreign Affairs, maintain the firm and yet not arrogantly exacting attitude becoming a great nation.

WE are assured that at the Trades' Union conference, in London, with MR. GLADSTONE, the whole theory of free trade was abandoned. Even MR. GLADSTONE did not defend it. For the want of sufficient protection it was said that of 22,000 tailors in London 15,000 were sunk in the depths of misery. The protection of Trade Union regulations—or a stringent government—*was necessary to enable England to compete with foreign countries.* The English Government and people are learning a sad lesson in the school of bitter experience; an experience which free traders would compel this country to go through. Thus far they have but partially succeeded, though at this moment no small part of the evils which afflict our country proceed from too much trading abroad. When the English people ask for protection, no voice for free trade should be heard from us.

A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Somebody has said that it is only by living a maxim that we are able to make it our own. On the same principle, we may say that it is only by history, only by the lapse of time and by the development of events that our written fundamental law becomes vitalized and inwrought with the life of the people. It was in the beginning a mere document, a collection of propositions. Some of them came into effect and moulded action at once, while others remained mere letter until events arose which afforded occasion for their application and gave them a living interest. Of this char acter is the article relative to the constitution of a Court of Impeachment. Recent events in our history, and especially the proceedings about to take place at Washington, turn us all into students of that provision in the Constitution, and render interesting a statement of the views which influenced its framers.

The nature of the cases which exclusively are laid before it for decision renders it both proper and necessary that a Court of Impeachment should differ in its constitution from other Courts. A violation of trust or duty in a functionary of the Government, in some one of its several departments, is always the offense which such a Court is called upon to adjudicate. In other words, the crimes and misdemeanors brought before a Court of Impeachment for investigation and punishment are *political* in their nature. When an official of the General Government is impeached, the offense with which he is charged always more or less directly involves an injury done to the country, or to society at large. It is political conduct comprehending more or fewer actions which excite feelings of resentment—often intense—in great multitudes of men. It is, besides, almost certain that these actions will give rise to difference of opinion—that while some will denounce them as admitting of no apology or mitigation, others will defend them, or perhaps regard them as worthy of applause and reward. Thus the question of impeachment becomes often a party question, and at each step of the proceedings partisan passions are roused, and partisan tactics applied to forward or to defeat them. Hence, as we learn from contemporary authorities, the framers of the Constitution were much impressed with the difficulty of forming a court for the trial of impeachments. Several considerations prevented them from investing the Supreme Court with the power of conducting such trials. It seemed unlikely that in the Judges of the Supreme Court would be found "the degree of fortitude" required for the duty. In anticipation of the fierce partisanship which might agitate the country in connection with cases of this kind, it was feared that the Court, few in number, would not possess the firmness of mind necessary to resist and control the pressure brought to bear upon it. It was also feared that the Court would be deficient in the authority which a Court of Impeachment ought to possess. The immediate representatives of the people having brought the accusation, opposing factions perhaps the product and outcome of many years of party warfare, having become interested in the decision of the case for and against the accused—how improbable that a small body of Judges personally known to a small proportion of the people—would be able to command the needed acquiescence in their acts! As ALEXANDER HAMILTON said substantially, a deficiency of fortitude in the Judges would be fatal to the accused; a deficiency of authority would be hurtful to the general tranquility. A third reason which seemed to forbid the investing of the Supreme Court with the power of trying impeachment was the fact that an individual convicted by impeachment, may be "prosecuted and convicted in the ordinary course of law."

Thus the Supreme Judges, having already tried and found him guilty in their capacity as a Court of Impeachment, would be required to sit in judgment upon him in their ordinary capacity. A regulation manifestly offensive to the common notions of justice and propriety. Still another consideration forbade making this high court a court of impeachment. This was the paucity of its members. The fathers of the Constitution thought that a Court of Impeachment for offenses against the nation ought to be a numerous body—for reasons lying in the nature of its proceedings. No jury stands between the judge and the criminal—as in ordinary trials—nor is the discretion of the court restrained and controlled by those well established rules which form so important an element in the proceedings of ordinary courts. It must also be remembered that the crimes and misdemeanors alleged are not ordinarily susceptible of so accurate and rigorous definitions as are the crimes for which men are indicted at common law.

The Convention, in view of these and other reasons, having rejected the proposal to bestow upon the Supreme Court the functions of a Court of Impeachment, concluded to bestow them on the United States Senate. Impeachment seemed to the Convention "a method of National Inquest." The power of originating the inquiry—that is, of preferring impeachment—belonged to the House of Representatives. Was it not then obviously the right of the other branch of the Legislature to participate in the inquiry? So the Convention thought. And in the Senate—a numerous body—the known and trusted representatives of the States, appeared to exist the qualities required to constitute the needed Court of Impeachment. In this body exist, if any where, the required fortitude and the indispensable authority and influence. And to secure some of the advantages which might result from the union of the Supreme Court with the Senate in the constitution of the Court, the Chief Justice is the President of the Court of Impeachment.

A WRITER in the New York *Journal of Commerce* asserts that "not content with monopolizing the leading railroads of the country, Mr. Vanderbilt's ambition covets yet more power. Through his minions he has control of some of the oldest and most conservative banking institutions, which, a few years since, under more prudent direction, would have recoiled at the thought of such association." The *Times*, however, is disinclined to believe that there is any ground whatever for the above suspicion. That paper says the suggestion will be new to his acquaintance; the banking ambition is not in his line.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, for more than two years, has shrieked for impeachment. Now that impeachment has come—not, however, because he shrieked—Phillips may be relied on to to commence shrieking against what will inevitably follow impeachment—a Republican administration. In fact, he has already struck the key note, and for the present diverts himself with denouncing the Senate for not suspending the President at once.

IT is rumored that the New York and Erie has canceled the arrangement with the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central, and will immediately reduce the rates. It begins to be the opinion that the upshot of the present legal imbroglio will be that the Erie road will pass into the hands of a Receiver. In view of everything what must be the public opinion concerning Mr. Daniel Drew's connection with the affairs of the company?

A WRITER cracking up the growth and population of Chicago remarks that "when it is considered that the present population is variously estimated at from 220,000 to 250,000, and we give only the lowest estimate, it seems fair to presume that the accelerated ratio of increase indicated in its past growth will make the population of Chicago in 1870, 270,000; in 1870, 600,000; in 1890, 1,000,000."

Twenty-Fourth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your New Castle correspondents seem to be giving themselves much concern relative to the next Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District. Whilst conceding the superior claim of Beaver county to the candidate, they appear to go upon the assumption that Lawrence county possesses the right to make the choice. Personally, I have not a word to urge against Mr. Bradford. But, residing on the very edge of the two counties, with his acquaintanceship, and intercourse and pastoral relations belonging almost exclusively to Lawrence county, and a total stranger to perhaps four-fifths of the voters of Beaver county, he could hardly be regarded as much of a Beaver county candidate. Indeed, it would not be amiss to designate Mr. B. as a Beaver county resident with Lawrence county proclivities.

If Beaver county is really entitled to the candidate at this time, I submit whether it would not be at least courteous to call on her people at the proper time, and in the usual mode, to indicate who they desire as their representative, without further outside dictation.

BEAVER COUNTY.

[Mr. Bradford's nomination was first suggested in the COMMERCIAL by a resident of one of the villages near the Beaver Court House.—ED. COM.]

MR. MURDOCH having publicly announced that he will give a series of readings in Chicago for the benefit of the widow and family of a brother of Mr. Charles Dickens—who, although in indigent circumstances, receive no aid from him—the Boston *Post* expresses the opinion that it is an "act full of offensiveness." There really seems to be something singular, and possibly not creditable to Mr. Dickens in the understood circumstance of this case. How much reason there is for it few can know positively; nevertheless, the impression is quite extensive that Mr. Dickens relinquished the purpose of visiting Chicago for reasons connected with this family, and that the western trip was given up because to avoid Chicago only would tend to confirm the suspicion. If there is proof that Mr. Dickens's conduct in this connection has been shabby, the announcement of Mr. Murdoch is proper enough. That our distinguished reader has acted on less than positive evidence—and the advice of those in Chicago who, knowing all the facts, are convinced that no injustice is involved in the seeming harsh commentary on Mr. Dickens's course—is hardly probable. At all events, if the widow and children of a brother of Charles Dickens need relief, and he gives it not, there is no reason why Mr. Murdoch should repress the impulse to do so, because the act might injure the feelings of the author of Martin Chuzzlewit.

NEW YORK CITY, with its fifty thousand Democratic majority, is filled with Southern sympathisers, but they are the cheap sort, who talk much, and, except in the way of great riots, act little. A few evenings since a meeting was held to aid General Lee's college. The call was numerously signed and all sorts of sympathy pledged; but the meeting was nearly a failure, Mr. Beecher finding himself quite alone. If General Lee's college depends for life on New York city, it will not live long. The unterrified there would sooner burn than build a college. On this occasion Mr. Beecher displayed his zeal to little advantage.

THE President's organ, the *National Intelligencer*, has dropped the defiant tone it assumed a few days since in regard to impeachment, and now whines pathetically over MR. JOHNSON, asserting that he is a persecuted individual to whom posterity will do justice. It boasts that the enemies of Andrew Johnson have failed ingloriously to trump up a single charge against his honesty and integrity. It also smears Chief Justice Chase over with fulsome praise for his letter to the Senate, which the *Intelligencer* thinks was written in "admirable temper."

THE Legislature of West Virginia has adjourned, after passing one hundred and ninety-six laws. Among them is an act to reduce the rate of taxation for State purposes, from thirty-cents on the one hundred dollars value, to twenty cents. The bill to alter (and in effect rednce) the valuation of lands, as fixed by the board of equalization, was lost in the Senate, so that the tax will hereafter be twenty cents on the one hundred dollars on the new valuation as corrected by that Board.

WE learn from a Wheeling paper that the work of rebuilding the Bellair Iron Works has already commenced. Contracts for the lumber have been given out and the removal of the debris is going on. The following are the losses by the fire: Franklin, $5,000; National, $5,000; Enterprise, $5,000; Hartford, $6,000, Home of New York, $10,000; Lorillard $6,000; North American, $5,000. Total, $42,000.

MR. GREELEY has recently visited Cincinnati, and the following is in an editorial article in the *Tribune* of Friday: "Stopping at Cincinnati, on his way to be inaugurated Vice President, Mr. Johnson then and there disclosed to Col. Stanley Matthews his purpose to resuscitate and reinvigorate the Democratic party—in other words, to place himself at the head of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln's administration."

INSTRUCTING THE LEGISLATURE.—At a recent mass meeting held in the court-house at Bedford, the Hon. Alexander King presiding, Senator Stutzman was, by resolution, requested to vote for the House Free Railroad bill, and Messrs. John Cessna, B. F. Meyers and D. F. Washabaugh were appointed a committee to visit Harrisburg and urge the passage of that bill.

A SHIPMENT direct from St. Louis to Liverpool of 1,000 bags of corn was made last week. A St. Louis paper remarks: "Thus the experiment goes on which will surely make St. Louis a great grain exporting city." Some may be disposed to think this is coming rather rapidly to an important conclusion, on rather small premises.

How Union Men Fare in the South.

A correspondent after giving the proof of the organized and relentless persecution which Union men in Alabama have to suffer, remarks as follows: And the men so denounced must not be recognized, must not bespoken to, neither they nor their wives nor their children. If in business, they must not be dealt with. All social intercourse with them is interdicted. If they go into a church, let no man dare offer them a seat. If a loyal voter owns a pew in one, his contiguous pew is instantly vacated. If he goes to the communion table, all others immediately retire, and when he is gone from it, reappear clad in suit-righteousness as with a garment. Does he send his children to Sabbath school, the poor innocents are forced to retire under aggressive insult, and on week days can not play with other children, who are ordered to avoid them. If sickness or even death comes into a loyal household, sickness and death may do their work undisturbed by one word of neighborly kindness or sympathy, or a single friendly footfall on the deserted threshold.

Union men—native Alabamians—describe the bitterness of hostility on the part of rebels as surpassing their imagination in 1861, and to the extent of my own observation it is so great as to exceed any belief short of actual experience.

And this system of proscription is so thoroughly organized as to have its code of penalties for those who dare depart from the staandard of tyranny by word or deed of even common civility. Forty-two whites voted the other day in Montgomery out of more than three hundred perfectly well known to be in favor of ratification. In Mobile the proportion is even larger, and in all the other large towns the same state of things prevails.

Black Adviseth Johnson.

Jerry Black is administering daily consolation to the President. The amount of comfort which the "humble individual" is supposed to derive from the humble ministrations of Mr. Black is supposed to be considerable, for he tells him to fight it out—to meet his accusers in the Senate face to face, to demand his right to challenge those Senators "for favor" whom he may deem his enemies, and to challenge, challenge, to insist upon his rights, and when, after several months' delay, it shall have been demonstrated to the country that his case is hopeless, that he should then resign and go before the Democracy and ask to be returned to the White House with four years' more lease. Wiser men tell him he must resign now or not at all; that once embarked upon his trial he will not be allowed to resign, but will certainly be disfranchised from ever holding office.

SIX missionaries of A. B. C. F. M. are now under commission, to leave Boston shortly for foreign fields of labor, three of them to go to China, and three to Central Turkey. China is said to be all open now to missionary efforts; and the American Board are doing their utmost to send forward rapidly missionaries to that populous and important field of labor. The recent appointment of Mr. Burlingame, as an ambassador from China to the Christian powers of Europe and America, is regarded at the Missionary House as a very encouraging indication that God would become evident enough in the whole city were consolidated, so that in future all its statistics might be given together. We do not doubt that the Postal Department at Washington would cheerfully consolidate the postal arrangements in Pittsburgh proper under one large and efficient service, similar to that of other great cities, if the local jealousies of the several parts thereof could be so far obviated as to permit Pittsburgh to make application for the purpose. What she wants is a consolidated post-office system for the whole city and environs, with a much larger array of carriers, a more perfect system of collecting and delivering letters, and especially their delivery free of charge by carriers at all parts of the town. We give our friends in Pittsburgh the benefit of these suggestions from our own experience, and we can assure them they are well worth attending to. Although the effort at consolidation by popular vote has failed, this is one way of obtaining some of the benefits of consolidation by the action of the national Post-office Department. Let it try it, and we are sure that the result must surpass their most sanguine expectations. All the different sections of the city will then obtain their letters and papers much earlier than by the present arrangements.

Unsettled Condition of Mexico.

A correspondent at the city of Mexico assures us that the country is in an effervescent state. There is indeed, more indications of trouble now than at any time since the overthrow of the imperialism. More real apprehension of anarchy is manifest now—perhaps less noise and more signs of imminent danger—than has been felt since the re-establishment of the Republic. The recent resignations of prominent civil and military officers offered to an already excited public unmistakable evidences of an impending revolution. There is not a sound man in the nation who believes in the permanency of the Government. That it is destined to live peacefully three months longer, is not claimed by the most sanguine defenders of President Juarez. The Government is one of antagonisms. The executive and legislative departments clash. The Congress is doing nothing. The opposition is strong and active. No plan of relief has been offered. The revenue of eight millions is consumed for months ahead. The expenditure is twenty millions. The twelve millions must come from the people, but the people are impoverished, the country poorer than ever, and the Government hesitates to demand what may produce a general revolt. In addition to the bankruptcy and financial depression of the Government, the business associations and individuals throughout the land—mining, trading, and merchandising—is completely paralyzed The experiment of raising money after the plan lately inaugurated in San Luis, will not likely be followed in other States. The prospect is not a pleasing one. It needs no Daniel to interpret the anxiety of leading men to abandon the half-made-up ship of State. There is danger ahead; and Juarez, with the Indian instinct, anticipates the storm, and asks to "set his house in order" by retiring to his old home for the next six months.

John T. Hoffman for President.

The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that in that city Mr. Pendleton is regarded by the Democracy as already dead, and his name has been practically dropped by the knowing ones, and then proceeds as follows:

> There is also a strong probability that the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency will be Mr. John T. Hoffman, the present Mayor of New York. The Eastern Democracy have never had any intention of nominating Pendleton, for of late experiencing in his nomination. Hoffman will be the candidate of New York and New England, and probably of Pennsylvania. The South will yield anything that is demanded by the New York men, and that mob will be for Hoffman as certainly as the Cincinnati mob would be for Pendleton. Hoffman will of course be the "bondholders' candidate" in every sense of the word. There is hardly a "pooi" in Wall street, who is either in railroad bonds, steamships, mining stocks, express stocks, five-twenties or Confederate bonds, in which the Hoffman clique has not been directly or personally interested.

THE Omaha *Republican* learns from a reliable source that about twelve hundred Indians are gathered around Fort Laramie, and are conducting themselves in a threatening and insolent manner. They have already commenced depredations on stock.

IS PRESIDENT JOHNSON INSANE?

Whisky or Opium?

The New York *Sun* has started a curious speculation accompanied with some singular statements touching Mr. Johnson and the cause of his conduct. It starts out with saying that "the explanation of his eccentricities may be found, short of the conviction that he is guilty of a deliberate, wilful, wicked attempt to overthrow the Government," which explanation "is furnished by the theory that he is, and long has been partially INSANE." This is the plea which, as a last resort, is usually put in in behalf of persons accused of crime, and as often with success as any other. It is not, however, to clear Mr. Johnson on unrea grounds that the *Sun* has suggested insanity as the explanation of his conduct. It refers to what it regards as facts going to establish the probability that he has for some time been and is now partially insane. Such parts of the *Sun's* article as bear on this point we quote:

> With the extraordinary spectacle presented on the occasion of Mr. Johnson's inauguration as Vice President, the world is familiar. Our own citizens, as well as the representatives of foreign Governments who were present, looked upon it with astonishment. But there prevails almost universally, outside of those who were eye witnesses, a mistaken notion of the circumstances of that event. According to the most trustworthy evidence, Mr. Johnson was not—as he is generally supposed to have been—intoxicated when he took the oath of office and made his inauguration speech. Gen. Banks and other distinguished public men, who were very near to him, and had the best possible opportunity of seeing everything that passed, have stated that the manner of Mr. Johnson gave no indications whatever that he had been drinking. This fact only increased the surprise and wonder at his most inappropriate and incoherent remarks. The late Preston King said that he had been with Mr. Johnson that day, and that Mr. Johnson had taken but a single glass of wine; he was sure of this; he had been so constantly in his presence that Mr. Johnson could not have taken more without his knowing it. *Mr. King said that Mr. Johnson's mind was inspired by the great excitement to which he had been subjected;* and that was the reason that a single glass of wine affected him so much. But, as we have stated, others, who were very near him, saw no effect of the wine upon his manner or delivery at all.
>
> His speech of February 22, 1866, from the steps of the White House, in which he characterized Mr. Forney as a "dead duck" seemed too low a piece of buffoonery to emanate from a sane President. But that afforded much less clear evidence of insanity than his denunciation of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens as fiends, who ought to compass his death by *assassination!* This was clearly an illusion; this was unmistakably insanity.
>
> About the time that this occurred, and for some time afterwards, there was a rumor generally current in Washington that Mr. Johnson was laboring under an insane apprehension that he would be poisoned; and that for this reason, and to guard against such a danger, he caused all his food to be very carefully examined before partaking of it.
>
> The whole country remembers his swinging around the circle. If that was not an exploit of an insane man, what was it? Would any President of the United States, in his sober senses, thus outrage the breath of the land, denouncing a co-ordinate branch of the Government in such harsh, vulgar and abusive language as Mr. Johnson constantly applied to Congress? Would any sane President, instead of quietly making a removal of such officers as he had a right to remove, precede an ordinary exercise of executive authority by a journey away out to St Louis, to proclaim to an astonished crowd, "*I will kick them out just as fast as I can.*"
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> * * * * * * *
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> What has caused Mr. Johnson's insanity?
>
> He has been subjected to intense and long-continued excitement. Wine may have had its part; and the drinking habit, which breaks business points to other indulgences; while those who are acquainted with the signs of that most seductive of all agencies of excitement and of madness, fancy that they see in the peculiar look, and gesture, and frenzy of his eye, the expression of opium!
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> * * * * * * *
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> We see no probability that any defense except that of insanity can be successfully made. If acquitted on that ground, the President could be removed for inability to perform the duties of his office. That would be better for him, preferable on account of his family and friends, and pleasanter to a majority of the people, than that he should be adjudged guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. It would be melancholy, but not a national disgrace.
>
> Whatever may be the result, this impeachment business will soon be over; the country will have repose, and will move steadily on in its career of greatness and glory.

Pittsburgh Postal Business.

From the Philadelphia North American.

In the regularly published list of cities, with their postoffice business for the month, we usually find opposite the name of Pittsburgh only the statistics for the city proper, which is but a third part of the real city. We have for February the statistics for the two principal Divisions, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and those we subjoin:

	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Total.
Mail letters delivered	51,082	29,249	107,332
Mail letters collected	49,156	31,937	81,093
Drop letters delivered	16,849	2,796	13,296
Drop letters collected	16,849	1,746	18,595
Newspapers delivered	25,974	14,444	40,418
Newspapers collected	3,288	183	3,471
Amount collected	$42,000	$6,000	$48,000

The delivered and collected mail at Pittsburgh are not included in these figures, but they still serve to show that the postal business of the city is much more important than might be inferred from the monthly lists that circulate about the Postoffice Department. These cities ought to be organized from one common center in Pittsburgh proper, with an efficient corps of carriers, as in New York and Philadelphia, covering the whole field. If this can be done there can be a saving in the end, with a better city carriers, the postal business of the city and environs could soon be increased far beyond the present amount.

It will be remarked that the number of newspapers delivered in Pittsburgh and Allegheny was 40,418, while the number collected was only 3,474; the first indicating the extent to which the people of those two districts take the papers published elsewhere. The number of mail letters delivered, is more than double the number collected, from which it appears that the people there do not find or make as much occasion for writing abroad as the people of other parts find for writing to them. The general postal business of Pittsburgh and its suburbs, there can be no doubt, from the statistics given above, is equal to that of many American cities of much larger population, and that it would become evident enough if the whole city were consolidated, so that in future all its statistics might be given together. We do not doubt that the Postal Department at Washington would cheerfully consolidate the postal arrangements in Pittsburgh proper under one large and efficient service, similar to that of other great cities, if the local jealousies of the several parts thereof could be so far obviated as to permit Pittsburgh to make application for the purpose. What she wants is a consolidated post-office system for the whole city and environs, with a much larger array of carriers, a more perfect system of collecting and delivering letters, and especially their delivery free of charge by carriers at all parts of the town. We give our friends in Pittsburgh the benefit of these suggestions from our own experience, and we can assure them they are well worth attending to. Although the effort at consolidation by popular vote has failed, this is one way of obtaining some of the benefits of consolidation by the action of the national Post-office Department. Let it try it, and we are sure that the result must surpass their most sanguine expectations. All the different sections of the city will then obtain their letters and papers much earlier than by the present arrangements.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

An Explanation of his Course—The Friends of Chief Justice Chase.

It seems that when the Senate committee to prepare rules first met, a week ago yesterday, it was suggested that it would not be improper to consult with the Chief Justice preparatory to drawing them up. This suggestion was favorably received, and Messrs. Howard and Edmunds were asked to see and talk with Mr. Chase. They called on him and were cordially received. He stated when they mentioned their business, that he did not think it best for him in his official capacity to assist at that time in preparing the rules. This view was concurred in by the two Senators, and thereupon followed a long informal talk on the subject. The fact was very soon developed that the Senators, and particularly Mr. Howard, differed greatly and radically from the Chief Justice as to his rights and privileges while sitting as a member of the court of impeachment. He took the ground that the Constitution, in making him the presiding officer, conferred upon him the right to vote on all questions that might arise during the trial, though not on the final question of guilt. This opinion was controverted by both Senators, and strongly combated by Mr. Howard—they holding that the duties of the Chief Justice are simply those of a presiding officer, and that he has no vote at any stage of the proceedings. It is not necessary to say that neither Mr. Chase nor Mr. Howard convinced the other, and the conference finally broke up with the understanding on Mr. Chase's part, as he says, that the Senate committee were to draft their rules and further consult with him before reporting to the Senate. Mr. Howard did not understand that there was to be another meeting, and says, indeed, that it would have been entirely useless, as the Chief Justice demanded a concession that the committee and the Senate would never give. It is a fact, however, that no further consultation did take place, but that the rules were prepared, reported to the Senate, and after amendments agreed upon.

The Chief Justice felt or assumed that he had been treated fairly—in a word that he had been snubbed; hence the letter which he wrote without, so far as can be learned, consulting any leading public men. This document created so much talk and doubt that he was visited by various friends last evening. He protested that there was nothing more in the letter than appeared on its face, and somewhat indignantly denied the stories to his discredit that were circulated in connection therewith. He spoke during the evening of his duties at the Supreme Court, and said that he expected to finish argument in the McArdle case to-day, and added that he could not be in the court and Senate chamber at the same time—he hardly knew how to get along.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Convention of Lebanon county was held at Lebanon on Saturday and selected Gen. Hoffman as the representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, conceding the Senatorial delegate to Dauphin county. Resolutions were, however, adopted instructing Senatorial and Representative delegates to the convention to support Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President. T. E. Worth was nominated for delegate to the National Convention, and Captain John Bartdorff for alternate.

The Republicans of Indiana met on Friday last, and elected William M. Stewart and Capt. W. C. Gordon delegates to the State Convention. They are both for Grant and Curtin.

The Cambria county delegates have chosen C. T. Roberts delegate to State Convention. He is for Grant and Curtin.

The Fayette county Republicans have chosen Captain Amasa Fuller delegate to State Convention—for Grant and Curtin.

The Republicans of Juniata county are to vote for or against the "Crawford county system" on Tuesday next. Of course the system will be adopted, as it is not likely any set of men will vote to disfranchise themselves.

The Republicans of Armstrong county on Tuesday evening appointed Messrs. E. Buffington, Esq., Capt. R. D. Elwood, and Alexander Reynolds, Esq., conferees to meet with the conferees of the other counties in this Congressional District to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago on the 20th of May next. The conferees appointed to confer for Allegheny, Esq., and also Mr. Davis, of Allegheny county, provided he is a Curtin man, as delegates to the Chicago Convention. Colonel S. M. Jackson was appointed Representative delegate and the selection of J. McJunkin, Esq., of Butler county, was concurred in as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:

> *Resolved*, That General Grant and Ex-Governor Curtin, by reason of their many valuable services to our country, their staunch patriotism, their correct views of public policy, and their devotion to the fundamental principles of our system of government, are the first choice of this convention for next President and Vice President of the United States, and that our Representative Delegate be instructed, and the Senatorial Delegate requested, to vote for no delegate at large except such as is in favor of the nomination of Grant and Curtin.
>
> *Resolved*, That Col. S. M. Jackson is hereby instructed, and J. T. McJunkin, Esq., is requested to endeavor to secure the adoption of a resolution of instruction to the Pennsylvania Delegation to have the vote of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention cast as a unit for Grant and Curtin.

The seventh resolution recommends the renomination and re-election of Gen. Hartranft and Col. Campbell as Auditor General and and Surveyor General.

About one hundred and fifty influential Republicans, representing nearly every district of Erie county, met in Erie on Thursday, and with but one dissenting vote, adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That it is the instruction of this Convention to the Republican delegates representing the party in Erie county, that they sustain Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President. Seat, last and all the time.

PERSONAL.

—An American who recently fell in with Breckinridge and was in his society for several days, says his misfortunes have worked a great change in the man. He dresses poorly and is very subdued and almost melancholy in his manner. On being asked why he did not return home, he said that he would like to do so very much and should never be contented in Europe, but he believed that he would be arrested the moment he ventured foot on native shore.

—The Empress Carlotta has addressed to the Pope a touching letter, imploring his prayers for the soul of her unfortunate husband. The letter is written in very plain English, and is said to contain no trace of the late lunacy of the Empress.

—Ball Hughes, an English sculptor, but for some years residing near Boston, Mass., died on Friday. He was born in London in 1806, and in his thirteenth year gave evidence of no mean artistic abilities. He then studied and wrought for seven years with Edward H. Bailey, and won several valuable prizes from the Royal Academy and other schools of art. He made busts of George IV and of several royal ladies, and in 1829 came to this country. Here he produced a marble statue of Hamilton that was destroyed in the Merchants' Exchange fire at New York in 1835. Among his better known productions are an alto-relief to Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church; "Little Nell and Uncle Toby" in the Boston Athenæum; a model for an equestrian statue of Washington, intended for Philadelphia; a bust of Irving, and a statuette of General Warren. He has lectured upon his art frequently, and curious stories upon wood with a hot poker. His last considerable work we have any knowledge of was a Mary Magdalen. He lived in Dorchester, and was sixty-two years of age.

—An Irishman and Englishman quarreled at Cairo, Ill., a few days ago, and a duel on Kentucky soil was arranged to take place the next morning at five o'clock, and to cloak their intentions both of them joined to some friends, partook freely of corn juice during the evening. Imagine their astonishment when they awoke at 5 o'clock on the fatal morning, and found themselves occupying the same bed—neither of them recollecting anything about the agreement to fight, or how they came to be placed, for the night, in such intimate fellowship.

—The belief is gaining ground in Europe that Victor Emanuel will very soon abdicate the throne of Italy. It is pretty certain that both from policy and from choice, he is ready to commit the offices and its functions to his legitimate successor. It may be that Prince Humbert there is no promise of superior political capacity, but his name is associated with no administrative blunders, and the freshness of his young aspirations and the generous impulses of a successor of the House of Savoy, appeal to the sympathies of the population.

—Saturday, February 29, was the birthday anniversary of General Wool. He was born on the 29th of February, 1784, and although the veteran of three wars has lived to see his 84th year, he has witnessed only twenty-one birthdays.

—The *Saturday Review* says that "the number of ladies who in modern fiction have dismissed their lovers with a cold, haughty curve of their lips, and then rushed up violently and buried their faces in the bed clothes, is legion. It is not too much to say that they all do it. There is scarcely a pair of lovers out, in any feeling magazine, who can be said to be always on speaking terms. They are forever passing each other in the park with a haughty bow, and turning away sharply and suddenly to conceal their internal anguish."

—The wealth of Parisian actresses, who save, is incredible. Mlle. Augustina is worth $400,000; her mother is worth $300,000; Madeleine Brohan is worth $150,000; Mlle. Leonide Leblanc is worth $300,000; Mlle. Judith Montaland is worth $300,000; Mlle. Duvergier is worth $400,000; Mlle. Page is worth $200,000; Mlle. Alice Ozy, $250,000; Mad. Doche, $200,000. Their professional income did not provide these fortunes.

—Dickens's man Dolby, in a late match to walk six miles and back, gave hout at the heighth mile and 'ad to 'ave an 'oss and buggy to get 'ome. Mr. Osgood, his competitor, walked the last six miles in seventy minutes.

—One of the most touchingly simple wills was left recently by the German pastor Holz apfel, of Reifnitz. It consists of this line only: "My soul to God, my body to earth, and my money to our Dead and Dumb Hospital." The property of the deceased, who had led a most rigorously abstemious life, amounts to about 70,000 florins.

—The Boston papers say that Charles Dickens entertained about thirty literary gentlemen of Boston and suburban cities at supper, at the Parker House, on Saturday evening. The affair is said to have been as peculiarly elegant one, the room and table being decorated in the most expensive and lavish manner with flowers.

STATE NEWS.

The bar of Williamsport, Pa., celebrated the 22d of February by a

he Daily Commercial

COFFEE.

It is Grown and Gathered—An Interesting Sketch of a Brazilian Plantation.

From "A Journey in Brazil," by Agassiz.

The next day was that of our departure. Before leaving we rode with Mr. Lage through a plantation, that we might understand something of the process of coffee culture in his country. I am not sure that, in giving an account of this model fazenda, we give a just idea of fazendas in general. Its owner carries the most large and comprehensive spirit, the same energy and force of will, into all his undertakings, and has introduced extensive reforms on his plantations. The Fazenda de Fortaleze de Santa Anna lies at the foot of the Sierra de Tijuca. The house itself, as I have already said, makes a part of a succession of low white buildings, inclosing an oblong square divided by neat lines destined for the drying of coffee. This drying of the coffee in the immediate vicinity of the house, though it seems a very general custom, must be an uncomfortable one; for the drying lots are laid down in a dazzling white cement, from the glare of which, in this latitude, the eye turns wearily away, longing for a green spot on which to rest. Just behind the house, on the slope of the hill, is the orangery. I am never tired of these golden shades, and this was one of especial beauty. The small, deep colored tangerines, sometimes twenty or thirty in one cluster; the large choice orange, "Laranja selecta," as it is called, often two or twelve together in a single bunch, and whose branches touch the ground with their weight; the paler "Limao doce," or sweet lemon, rather insipid, but greatly esteemed here for its cool, refreshing properties—all these, with many others—for the variety of oranges is far greater than any one would have conceived to be—make a mass of color, in which gold, deep orange, and pale yellow, are blended underfully with the background of green.

Beyond the house inclosure, on the opposite side of the road, are the gardens, with aviary, and fish ponds in the center. With these exceptions, all of the property which is not forest is devoted to coffee, covering all the hillsides for miles around. The seed is planted in nurseries especially prepared, where it undergoes the first year's growth. It is then transplanted to its permanent home, and begins to bear in about three years, the first crop being, of course, very light one. From that time forward, under good care, and with favorable soil, it will continue to bear, and even to yield two crops or more annually, for thirty years in succession. At that time the shrubs and the soil are alike exhausted, and, according to the custom of the country the fazendeiro cuts down new forest and begins a new plantation, completely abandoning his old one, without a thought of redeeming or fertilizing the exhausted land.

One of the long-sighted reforms undertaken by our host is the manuring of all the old, deserted plantations on his estate: he has already a number of vigorous young plantations which promise to be as good as if a virgin forest had been sacrificed to produce them. He wishes not only to preserve the wood on his own estate, but to show that agriculture need not be cultivated at the expense of taste or beauty, but to remind his country people also that, extensive as are the forests, they will not last forever, and that it will be necessary to immigrate often, to find new coffee grounds, if the old ones are to be considered worthless. Another of his reforms is that of the roads, always studded to. The ordinary roads in the coffee plantations, like the mule tracks all the country, are carried straight up the sides of the hills between the lines of shrubs, gullied by every rain, and offering, besides so steep an ascent that even with eight or ten oxen it is often quite impossible to drive the clumsy, old fashioned carts up the slope, and the negroes are obliged to bring a great part of the harvest down on their heads.

An American, who has been a great deal on the coffee fazendas in this region, told me that he had seen negroes bringing enormous burdens of this kind on their heads down almost vertical slopes. On Senhor Lage's estate all these old roads are abandoned, except where they are planted here and there with alleys of orange trees for the use of the negroes, and he has substituted for them winding roads in the side of the hill with a very gradual ascent, so that light carts dragged by a single mule can transport all the harvests from the summit of the plantation to the drying-ground. It was the harvesting season, and the spectacle was a pretty one. The negroes, men and women, were scattered about the plantations with round low trays made of plaited grass or bamboo, strapped over their shoulders and supported at their waists; into these they were gathering the coffee, some already beginning to dry and turn brown, while here and there was a green one not yet quite ripe, but soon to ripen in the scorching sun. Little black children were sitting on the ground and gathering what fell under the bushes, singing at their work a monotonous but rather pretty snatch of song, in which some took the first and others the second, making a not inharmonious music. As their baskets were filling they came to the administrator to receive their metal ticket, on which the amount of their work was marked. A task is allotted to each one—so much to a full grown man, so much to a woman with young children, so much to child—and each one is paid for whatever he may do over and above it. The regulation is a very moderate one, so that the industrious have an opportunity of making a little money independently.

At night they all present their tickets and are sold on the spot for any extra work. From the harvesting ground we followed the carts down to the place where their burden is deposited. On their return from the plantation, the negroes divide the day's harvest, and dispose it in little wounds on the drying ground. When pretty equally dried, the coffee is spread out in a thin, even layers over the whole inclosure, where it is baked for the last time. It is then called by a very simple machine in use on almost all the fazendas, and the process is complete. At noon we bade good by to our kind hosts, and started for Juiz de Fora. Our stage was not a bad imitation of Noah's ark, for we encountered with as the boat, two of all and the birds of the air, and the fishes from the waters, to say nothing of the trees from the forest.

THE FATAL CARD.

Some years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its floating palaces, as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above, were called. Now the railroads have driven nearly all the fine boats off the river, and left the field to the freight boats, whose accomodation for passengers are by no means palatial. The former class of steamers were in many respects delightful, but they never ceased to be the objects of dread to timid people, for if the racing, which on that stream was reduced to a system, did not result in the loss of the boat, there was sure to be one or more encounters between the more lawless portion of the travelers, in which pistol bullets would fly rather too thick for the comfort of steady going people. The cause for such disturbance was generally a quarrel over a gaming table. The regulations of the boats usually required that all such amusements should be conducted in a saloon provided for that purpose in the "Texas," "officer's cabin," situated on the hurricane deck, but the sporting gentlemen were by no means careful to observe this rule, and the gaming was most commonly carried on at the dining table, in the main saloon on the steamer, to the great annoyance of two thirds of those on board.

Many professional gamblers used to make these boats their home, traveling back and forth with them, deeming all who were foolish and verdant enough to fall into their hands. So well, indeed, was the system managed, that the various members seemed to have their different steamers marked out for them by common consent, and no one would trespass upon the domain of the other. Of course these men were warm friends of the officers of the boat, who were either too sincere in their friendship to put a stop to the practice, or too much afraid of the gamblers to care to provoke a quarrel with them, for in these days it was a common affair for such men to resent any fancied insult with the pistol shot.

One of the most remarkable men of this class was named Daniel Sturdivant, a Frenchman, the son of a broken down scion of nobility who had settled in New Orleans before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Sturdivant had been raised a "gentleman" by his aristocratic father, but on coming of age, and finding his fortunes very bad, had taken to cards as a means to better them. His success in this field was so great that he was induced to continue it, until at the time of which I write he was one of the most notorious gamblers between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of great physical strength. He was also noted for his personal courage. As a gambler he was most expert and successful. There were dark stories of deeds which he had committed while under the influence of play and liquor, and it was said by some that he had killed half a dozen men in his life-time. Yet no one cared to speak of these stories openly, for no one cared to bring upon himself the anger of such a man. There were few that knew him that really cared to quarrel against him, but they learned that a refusal to do so might involve them in a quarrel with him, and rarely declined his invitation.

About fifteen years ago, the time of which I write, he had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and had publicly announced his determination to shoot any man who encroached upon his scene of operations, of course this left him in undisputed possession of the field; and he reaped a golden harvest during the one brief year he conducted his operations there.

It was my lot at that time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg, being heavily engaged in cotton speculations. I preferred the steamer of which Sturdivant had taken possession inasmuch as it was not only the most comfortable, but also the swiftest, and time was of the utmost importance to me. It was known that I carried large sums of money, and I was also an appreciative lest Sturdivant should ask me to play. I had made up my mind to refuse him, and if he attempted to draw me into a quarrel, to shoot him without mercy, as I knew that the only chance of my life lay in getting the advantage of him. Strange to say, he did not make any such proposition to me, and I gave him no chance to do so.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg, and were heading merrily down the river, when Sturdivant came to the cosy cabin I had reserved around the stove. He had been drinking, and was smoking a fine cigar as he approached. All made way for him.

"Good evening," said in an unsteady tone, "you seem to be terribly dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars ante?"

There was no reply. All present seemed to know the man, and no one cared to volunteer to place himself in his power.

"Umph!" he exclaimed with an expression of contempt, "afraid to try your luck with Daniel Sturdivant, eh? Or maybe you want a cleaning. Some of you must play with me, I can't stand such treatment. Come, let's see who it shall be."

He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him. He was a stranger to me, and was dressed in a plain homespun, and his face was partially concealed by a broad-brimmed sombrero which was drawn down over it. He was a small but powerfully made man, and in the decided expression of his well-shaped head I read an unusual firmness and intensity of purpose.

"Are you Daniel Sturdivant, the gambler?" he asked in a calm tone without rising.

Sturdivant flushed darkly, and gave the stranger a dark glance.

"Some persons call me so behind my back," he said insolently, "but no one would care to apply that term to me before my face."

"Nevertheless," said the stranger, quietly, "I want an answer—yes or no."

"Well, then, I am," said the gambler, angrily, "what of it?"

"Simply this," replied the stranger, "I have heard it said that you claim to be the best card player in the southwest. I have come two hundred miles to prove you a liar." Sturdivant strode forward a step or two, and thrust his hand into his breast, as if to grasp a weapon.

"Stop," said the stranger. "If you shoot me you will simply prove yourself afraid of me. Take your seat at the table and I will make my words good."

There was something in the calm, stern manner of the stranger that seemed to render the gambler powerless. He hesitated a moment, and then said, bullyingly:

"I never play with a man whose face I cannot see."

"Never mind my face," said the stranger "if you are not afraid of losing you shall see it when I am done with you."

"But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Sturdivant. "You look seedy enough, my fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger, "I have ten thousand dollars there. If you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table and bade his challenger do likewise. Those of us who had listened to this singular dialogue now gathered around the table, expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest. The stranger had not raised his hat-brim, and none of us had seen his face; but we all felt from his general air and manner that Daniel Sturdivant had at last met his match. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusually good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high and the contest marked with rare skill. Sturdivant exerted himself as he had never done before, but in spite of all his efforts he lost steadily. By the expiration of the time indicated above he had lost over two thousand dollars. I noticed the flush upon his face deepen and a strange light come into his eyes. At last, with an exclamation of triumph he drew toward him the heap of notes.

"That was well done," said the stranger, "you are an expert in cheating. But go on, I can beat you whether you play openly or dishonestly."

Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand played, and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card; a worn and faded "ace of hearts," with a dark stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closely around the two, wondering at the strange scene.

"Look at me," said the stranger, quietly.

As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.

The stranger had raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan and sank back in his chair with his face white and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered the money from the table and thrust it in his bosom.

"These of hearts is an unlucky card for you, Daniel Sturdivant," he said coolly.

"You played it once when you thought it to your advantage. Now, God help you, for that play is returned."

As he spoke he raised a pistol which we had not seen, and before we could stop him aimed it deliberately at the trembling man and fired. The gambler fell heavily upon the table a corpse; and the bright blood streamed over it, hiding the fatal card from sight.

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with horror, at the dreadful scene; "that man ruined my wife and tried to murder me. I have been hunting him ten years."

He walked slowly by us down the stairway to the lower deck. Just then, as the steamer touched at a landing, he sprang ashore and vanished in the dark woods.

I never heard the history of the mysterious affair, for the dead gambler was beyond human questioning; and I never saw the stranger again; but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me at the time.

The Unrest of Kings and Emperors.

Some of the crowned heads of the old world are in a state of unrest. The King of Bavaria has implored of his subjects to allow him to go free and follow his harmonious friend Wagner throughout the world. But his subjects refuse to allow him to enjoy this freedom, not because they particularly value the services of their King, but because they have no other ready to establish in his place. The King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, once the idolized and idolizing, proclaims his intention of abdicating his claim to every right save that of dominion over the heart of the lovely Rosini, who, in her turn, proclaims the dismissal of the guard-boats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Charles J. Clarke,	D. Hunneus,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of FRY & REYNOLDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY C. FRY is authorized to settle up the business.

HENRY C. FRY,
WM. A. SCOTT, } Gen. Partners.
DAVID LONG, Spc'l Partner.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS, dating from February 1st, 1868.

HENRY C. FRY,
FRANK SEMPLE,
JOHN D. REYNOLDS.

CRESCENT
FLINT GLASS WORKS.
FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE PRESSED, ELOWN, CUT AND ENGRAVED

TABLE FLINT GLASSWARE,

GAS AND KEROSENE SHADES.

Special attention given to Fine Cut and Engraved Table Ware.

NO. 6 WOOD STREET.

Will remove April 1st to No. 2 Merchant's Hotel, Smithfield street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips, having sold their entire interest to J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by the E. B. SMITHSON, J. C. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

E. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

eod

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT ADAMS and THOMAS ADAMS, doing business under the style of ADAMS & SON,

Moon, Allegheny county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by THOMAS ADAMS, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle.

February 8, 1868. d*

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CAMPE & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY E. CAMPE alone is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement of accounts.

CAMPE & FRAZEY.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Darragh & Co. No. 348 December Term, 1867. And now, February 8, 1868, the second and last Exhibit of the Trustees in this case having been presented the same were ordered to be filed, and on motion of Chas. Barrett, Esq., the Court appoint Malcolm Hay, Esq., Auditor, to pass upon and liquidate the claims against said estate and to determine which of them are entitled to be paid out of the trust fund, or them are entitled to participate in priority over and whether any of them are entitled to priority over others, &c., and make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Trustees, if the Court.

By the Court. JAMES H. ALTER, Prothonotary.

Parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office, No. 80 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock P.M., at which time and place they may attend.

MALCOLM HAY, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATION.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of MARY HARRIET WINEBIDDLE, late of Liberty township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted will make payment to

GROSS, at his office, in Eliza Liberty.

EVALINE GROSS, Administratrix,
A. H. GROSS, Administrator.

Liberty Township, January 4, 1868. M.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY HUMES, deceased, late of Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make settlement at once.

R. D. HUMES, Administrator.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE,
239 Liberty street.

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ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

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DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

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10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

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NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

3200 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;

FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c.

All sizes and patterns.

CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES; STONE HEARTHS, 9 to 24 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.

MARBLE AND SLATE TILE;
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

NO. 167 FIRST STREET.

Opposite Monongahela House.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 99 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DAMASKS.

LINEN DAMASKS.

LINEN DAMASKS.

BATES & BELL'S.

BATES & BELL'S.

PILLOW LINENS.

PILLOW LINENS.

BATES & BELL'S.

BATES & BELL'S.

SHIRT FRONTS.

SHIRT FRONTS.

BATES & BELL'S.

BATES & BELL'S.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR,

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, BY

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

The Daily Commercial

THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.

What Has Been and Can Be Done.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut have appointed fish commissioners and have made appropriations for improving the rivers running through these States, so that salmon, brook trout, and shad may ascend them to their sources and descend again at will to the ocean, by means of fishways built over and around all dams and falls that now impede their passage. It is also intended to restock the rivers with these fish, both by natural and artificial propogation. The commissioners of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have already erected fishways over the dams and falls of the Merrimac, and they planted last year in its head waters a number of thousand salmon spawn, obtained by Dr. Fletcher of Concord, from salmon taken in the waters of New Brunswick and artificially impregnated. About 90 per cent. of them hatched, and the young salmon are now in the head waters of the river, and will descend next spring to the ocean over the fishways and return in the fall, weighing from five to seven pounds each. It is a well known fact that salmon and shad always return to the same river and spawning grounds where they were hatched, to deposit their ova. Dr. Fletcher went to New Brunswick again last fall for another crop of spawn for the commissioners to place in this river, and he is expected to return in due time with a few hundred thousand ova—enough to give this splendid fish a good start in the Merrimack and its tributaries. J. S. Robinson, of Meredith Village, New Hampshire, a gentleman who has 40,000 salmon spawn in his hatching-boxes, taken and fecundated artificially, that show the young fish in embryo very plainly, and these he will probably place in the Merrimack next summer. He has also 100,000 lake trout spawn with embryotic fish. The commissioners will build fishways on the Connecticut, Saco, and other rivers of New England next year, preparatory to stocking them with salmon, trout and shad, the rare prize and delight of the sportsman as well. This is the first attempt in this country to hatch salmon artificially, and re-stock our rivers with them, but it has been practiced in Europe since 1852, and of late with great success; so that salmon are now taken by the thousand tons where before they took but a few hundred fish annually. The spawn of the salmon has been shipped to Australia, a journey of 6,000 miles, with success.

The cultivation of brook trout artificially has been practiced in this country for several years, as well as in Europe, with complete success. The writer of this article was amongst the first to experiment here, and he has hatched as high as 99½ per cent. of all the ova taken from a trout. Seth Green, the Mumford, N. Y., fish culturist, hatched over 600,000 last spring, and will hatch at least 1,000,000 the approaching spring. Ponds and streams have been stocked with them all over the country, and in some cases they have grown to weigh two pounds in three years. Brook trout that hatch in the winter lay their first crop of spawn a year from the next fall, each female producing about 200 eggs and doubling in number yearly until they reach about 6,000. Salmon begin spawning at the same age and time, and produce from 5,000 to 10,000 eggs, according to the age and the size of the female. When these fish are spawned and artificially impregnated at the proper time, nearly all the ova hatch, and if kept in the hatching-boxes until they commence to feed, the young fish, as soon as they are put in the stream, they will take care of themselves. In this way the number of fish can be increased a hundred fold annually in each river, beyond the natural increase, till the waters are literally filled with them.

Last June, Mr. Seth Green, one of the best propagators of brook trout in this country, proposed to the fish commissioners of the previously mentioned States to go to Holyoke, the highest point on the Connecticut river, with the shad seecnd, and try at his own expense the experiment of hatching shad artificially. To this they readily gave assent. On the 25th of that month Mr. Green took his first spawn and fecundated it in the usual manner. The impregnated shad produced from 56,000 to 100,000 ova, according to the size of the fish manipulated. He found that these ova were quite small, say about the size of a No. 8 shot, and that they increased in thirty minutes after impregnation to the size of No. 4 shot, and remained of that size until they hatched. In the practiced hands of Mr. Green the spawn were easily procured, but, when he came to place them in the hatching-boxes prepared by private parties of his own for hatching trout, he found himself at bay. He could do nothing with them as they were so light that they floated off with the slightest current, and when placed where there was no current, they all died. He was detained about two weeks before he succeeded in hatching them to any extent. Finally he invented the following form of box and manner of placing them in the water, in which the spawn hatched to perfection, to his great relief and untounded delight. This box was two feet long, fifteen inches wide and fifteen inches deep, with a fine wire cloth nailed on the bottom, and a board four feet long and four inches wide nailed on each side of the box, so that it floats, about two inches from the top at the lower end of the box, and six inches from the top of the upper end. He placed this box in the river where the current ran about two miles an hour and anchored it with stones fastened to the floats. This placed the wire cloth on the bottom of the box at an angle of about thirty degrees against the current, and the water flowing through the cloth struck against the lower end of the box slanting upwards and backwards which gave the water a roll upwards and over toward the upper end of the box. This current lifted the ova from the wire bottom and suspended them in the water and kept them constantly agitated until they hatched.

He put from 50,000 to 100,000 spawn in this box at a time and hatched in some instances as many as 999 in a thousand! In this manner he hatched from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 daily and continued to do so until he turned out 40,000,000 young shad into the river! The spawn hatched in water at 76 degrees of temperature in fifty hours; he considered this the best temperature to hatch them. The young shad when hatched are three-eighths of an inch long with the egg attached to the umbilical cord, on which they live for three days. After this they seek their own food and take to the middle of the river, seemingly to avoid the small fishes near the shore, and head up stream but gradually falling back with the current toward the ocean. After learning this fact he placed the young fry as fast as hatched in the middle of the river to take care of themselves. Seth Green found no female shad under two years old in the river, but males one year which were ten inches long, though quite slim. The two-years old females weighed about two pounds each, and produced about 50,000 eggs. Those three years old weighed three and a half pounds, while those four years old weighed six pounds and furnished 100,000 spawn. The commissioners placed some of these spawn in the upper waters of the Connecticut, carrying them in bottles of water on the cars, and finding that some of them hatched on the way.

Is not this subject of sufficient magnitude and importance to induce all the disciples of Sir Izaak and all lovers of good fish, to urge this attention upon the respective Legislatures, and secure, if possible, their immediate action?

CITY MATTERS.

LADIES' TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Tract Society will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. E. Swift's,) Beaver street, Allegheny.

POLICE EQUIPMENTS.—The caps and equipments for the members of the Allegheny police force, which were ordered some time since, arrived on Saturday and were delivered to the police.

A LARGE STILL.—The capacity of the large still in the National Refining and Storing Company's Works is eighteen hundred barrels. This is supposed to be the largest oil still in the country.

PENITENTIARY BURIAL LOT.—Since the recent extension of the Western Penitentiary buildings, in Allegheny, the inmates of the institution, who have died during the term of imprisonment, have been buried in a lot in the Mount Union Cemetery.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Kennedy, employed at the steel works of Messrs. Anderson & Co., on Ross street, was severely injured on Thursday evening last by an excavation, under which he and some other employees were working, falling in. He was removed to his residence on High street, where he received medical aid.

NICE OPERATION.—T. J. Sutton, of Brownsville, Pa., who was suffering with pterygium in the left eye, which is a vascular film over the corner, applied to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, yesterday, and in less time than it takes to tell it the Doctor skillfully removed the abnormal growth. A similar operation was performed by Dr. Aborn on Joseph Dickson, Esq., of Lawrence county, in July last.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents were issued to Pittsburghers from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending March 24, 1868:

Abram Alexander, of Pittsburgh, assignor to the Alexander Bolt Manufacturing Company, of same place, for improved furnace for heating bolt blanks.

J. S. & T. B. Atterbury, for improved manufacture of glassware.

H. B. Vanvoorhis, for improvement in coal stoves.

LARCENY OF SILVERWARE.—A young man named James Miller walked into Messrs. Phillips & Palmer's store, on Fifth street, on Friday evening, and the attention of the clerks being engaged, he slipped a plated butter knife and two plated card baskets under his coat. Officer Bosha, of the Mayor's police, happened to be near the apartment, followed Miller when he left the store and took him into custody. An information for larceny was afterwards lodged against him, when he was committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—On Saturday night about nine o'clock, a fire was discovered in the barrel factory of Mr. Joseph Logan, situated on the corner of Balkam street and the Allegheny river, in the First ward, Allegheny. The fire department was promptly on the ground, but owing to the combustible material on the premises, the factory was destroyed. A large quantity of seasoned lumber was, however, saved from destruction. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars, on which there was a partial insurance.

Departure of the Ice Embargo—The Damage Sustained.

The ice in the rivers in the vicinity of the city commenced to give way about nine o'clock on Saturday night. The bells of the steamboats lying at the Allegheny wharf were at once rung to give notice of the fact, and large crowds of people hurried to the river to witness the departure of the ice embargo. A large mass, comprising several acres, started from Smokey Island, on the Allegheny river side, and in its course down the Ohio, struck and sank the steamtug Leader, owned by Messrs. Clark & Co., coal dealers, one of the Saw Mill Run ferry boats, and a barge, laden with coal, lying at the Coal Hill's Company's Landing. This is, we believe, the only damage that was sustained in this neighborhood.

The ice from the Upper Allegheny arrived here at four o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to a gorge at Freeport the river was comparatively free at noon. The gorge gave way at one o'clock, and in a few hours the river was completely filled with the floating mass. The ice was unusually heavy, most of it being at least three feet thick. The day being pleasant, the bridges were soon crowded with people watching it strike the piers, break into pieces and float down the stream. It is fortunate that our river men had taken measures to guard against damage to their property, for had they not done so the loss would have been serious. Our "ancient mariners" anticipate that the rivers will be free of ice and navigation fully opened by to-morrow night. A considerable amount of coal will be at once forwarded to the lower markets, and our freight and passenger steamers will look for a busy and profitable season.

The ice has gorged in the vicinity of Franklin, and the upper French Creek bridge has been destroyed. The loss along the Allegheny is much less than was expected.

Missionary Collection at Smithfield Street M. E. Church.

Three services were held yesterday in the Smithfield street M. E. church, in the interests of the Missionary Society of the denomination. An able sermon was delivered in the morning by the pastor, Dr. Miller, which was followed by a plate collection. In the afternoon the Anniversary of the Sabbath School was held, and excellent and effective addresses delivered by Dr. L. F. Morgan, pastor of Christ Church, and by L. M. Hickman, of South Common Church, Allegheny. Propositions were afterwards made and several persons constituted Life Members of the Society. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by Dr. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, who delivered an earnest address on the aim and objects of the missionary cause and the obligation resting upon the church to convert the world. This was followed by another collection. The contributions throughout the day amounted to about two hundred and fifty dollars. The bulk of the contributions given by the members is through the classes, which added to the public collection, will swell the sum in the aggregate to seven or eight hundred dollars. The congregations during the day were good, and the exercises highly interesting.

Home of the Destitute.

Thomas K. Cree, Esq., Treasurer of the Home of the Destitute, reports the following subscriptions received by him up to this date:

William Thaw	$ 50 00	W. B. English	25 00
Jas. Caldwell	50 00	Jos. R. Hughes	10 00
" per Mr.	10 00	Jos. Woodwell	5 00
Watt	100 00	S. Ewart	5 00
R. B. Carnahan	5 00	Jos. Dilworth	5 00
Jared M. Frank & Co.	5 00	Mr. Mooney	5 00
"	10 00	S. S. Wilson	15 00
W. M. Cormley	5 00	Mrs. Wm. Foster	2 00
Dr. Jos. Dickson	5 00	Jno. White, Jr.	5 00
Wm. Bingham	5 00	Jno. Dunlap	10 00
Josiah Locke	5 00	Mrs. Thos. Bell	5 00
Jno. Agnew	5 00	Jno. Patterson	5 00
Wm. Cunningham	2 00	H. F. Wilson	1 00
Friend of the Home	2 00	Cash per G. A. D.	1 00
Jno. Caldwell	25 00	Cash per Mr.	5 00
Geo. Metzgar	5 00	John Dunlap	10 00
Jno. Dalzell Shuman	5 00	Mr. Hunter	1 00
cash	20 00	Mr. Hunter	1 00
Mr. Sellers	15 00	T. Tobias	5 00
Wm. Harbison	5 00	Mr. Bell	1 00
Thos. Ripper	1 00	H. A. Miller	2 00
Mr. Sellers	10 00	Lizzie per J. W.	1 00
Mr. Sellers	1 00		

Further contributions to this very worthy object are solicited and can be sent to the "Home" on Fifth street, or left at the "Home" on Penn street.

Collection at Christ M. E. Church.

Yesterday was the time appointed for lifting the annual collection at Christ Church, in behalf of the superannuated members of the Pittsburgh Conference. This congregation has won a most enviable reputation for its noble liberality to this most noble cause. Its contributions heretofore have exceeded those of any congregation belonging to this branch of the Christian church. We did not learn the amount contributed yesterday, but it will be equalled by the masterly sermon delivered by Dr. Morgan, the able and accomplished pastor, it will certainly not fall behind those of former years. The sermon was a fine example of "logic on fire." Dr. Morgan is a man of rare ability, for the statement, sound logic, and classic diction has but few peers. He is doing a good work in Christ Church, is highly esteemed by all who know him, and we are gratified to learn that he has consented to remain in charge of the congregation.

GEN. ROBINSON'S WILL.—The will of the late Gen. Robinson, of Allegheny, has been admitted to probate. All his property is left, fully and absolutely, to his widow, during her life. The income of the estate is to be divided equally among his children, or their heirs, as follows: To the heirs of Wm. O'Hara Robinson, to the heirs of Alexander Parker Robinson, to John D. Robinson, to Frank P. Robinson, and to his daughters Anna B. Blair and Mary C. Shoenberger. John D. Shoenberger is appointed trustee for his daughters. It is provided that the whole of the estate may be sub-divided at any time by his executors, and held privately by the parties named. His wife, Mary Robinson, his daughters, and his son-in-law, Wm. H. Shoenberger, are appointed his executors. An annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars is devised to Mary Clendenning, to be devoted at the funeral (friend of his wife,") during her natural life.

DEATH OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.—W. H. Woodburn, son of Capt. James Woodburn, residing near Sewickley, died in Philadelphia on Friday, where he was in attendance at the Jefferson Medical College. The deceased was a very promising young man, graduated with distinction at Canonsburg College, and studied medicine with Dr. John Dickinson. He attended sixty-two courses of lectures at Philadelphia, and his examination exhibited an unusual degree of skill and ability for a student. On the very day that he expected to graduate with honor in his profession he expired. His remains were brought home for interment, and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, at Edgeworth Station.

A FISTICUFF IN JAIL.—Catharine Hlandt, an inmate of the county jail on a charge of disorderly conduct, and whose term of imprisonment would have expired on Saturday, was enjoying the privileges of the hall of the jail with the other female inmates, on Friday. Catharine became quite indignant at a remark made by a woman named Keziah Evans, and seizing an oyster can commenced to beat the latter with it. An effort was made to take her away, but it was unavailing, and Keziah was compelled to submit to a severe beating, being badly cut about the head, and covered with blood. Alderman McMasters was afterwards applied to for and an information for assault and battery was made against Catharine. A commitment was lodged against her for trial.

SMITHFIELD STREET DRY GOODS STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Wm. F. Kaiser, who will open on Wednesday, at No. 160 Smithfield street, a large and well selected stock of dry goods, trimmings, etc., suited especially for the spring trade. The stock of goods will comprise every variety and style suitable for the present season, and being fresh from the manufacturers and importers will be very desirable on that account. Mr. Kaiser is thoroughly acquainted with the business, is affable and prompt, and will endeavor to merit a full share of the public patronage. Now is the time to procure seasonable goods at popular prices.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Thomas McCoy, a resident of Armstrong's row, in the Ninth ward, while eating his dinner on Saturday, fell from his chair and died in a few moments. The deceased was sixty-six years of age, and about three months since was attacked with heart disease, which prevented him from following his usual avocation. He was much respected by his neighbors, and had resided in this city for a period of forty years. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Committee of Arrangements for making a proper demonstration on St. Patrick's day, (Tuesday, 17th inst.,) have decided to celebrate the day in this city, for the first time, by a public procession, which will form at ten o'clock, A. M., on Grant street, and march through the principal streets of the two cities. A supper will be given in the evening at Turner's Hall, and an oration delivered by Wm. Linn, Esq. The proceeds accruing from the supper will be donated to St. Vincent De Paul's and other charitable societies.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Henry Tabilla, a German, who was released from jail a few days since, where he had been imprisoned in default of a fine for assaulting a neighbor, named Mrs. Lizzie Lee, of Frankstown, was again arrested on Saturday on complaint of the same prosecutor, and entered surety of the peace. Mayor Blackmore, who heard the case, ordered the defendant to procure $300 bail for his future good behavior, but being unable to procure the necessary security, he was recommitted to his former quarters.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Delb was before Justice H. F. Eggers, of Duquesne Borough, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Delb, by beating and abusing her badly. He was committed to jail for trial, in default of two hundred dollars bail.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Justice W. A. Fleming, of Peebles township, on Friday committed to the county jail for trial, a colored girl named Lytie Wright, aged about fourteen years, charged, on information of Mr. James Clark, with arson, in attempting to set fire to the dwelling of the prosecutor several days ago.

PERSONAL.—Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, was in the city yesterday. He returns to-day to Harrisburg, where he is engaged as counsel for the contestant in the Senatorial contested election case of Robison vs. Shugart.

A SENSATION YESTERDAY.

Remains of a Colored Man Found Floating in the River—A Medical Student's Work.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, two young men engaged in catching drift wood in a skiff in the Allegheny river, near the out-locks of the old canal, just below the Suspension Bridge, discovered a box floating in the water. They fastened the box to their skiff and conveyed it to shore on the Allegheny side, when they broke off the lid to ascertain its contents, and were astonished to find therein the remains of a human body. They immediately proceeded to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Rodney, on Ohio street, who, accompanied by officers Klugen and Brown, of the Allegheny police force, proceeded to the river bank and had the box removed to the Mayor's office.

Upon examination of the remains it was evident that the body had been dissected by some physician or medical student, placed in the box and then thrown into the river. From the appearance of the head and flesh it was apparent that the body was that of an aged colored man, the skin being black and the hair wooly and gray. In the course of dissecting, the limbs had all been severed at the joints, and the upper portion of the head sawed off. The remains had been packed tightly in the box, which was of plain wood, twenty-five inches long, thirteen inches wide and sixteen inches deep. A coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "That an unknown colored man came to his death at a time and place and from causes unknown to the jury. The jury believe that it is a case of dissection."

The remains were placed in a coffin and were buried in the Uniondale Cemetery at the expense of the county.

Immediately after the finding of the box yesterday afternoon, and before the remains were examined, a rumor became current through the two cities that the body of Mr. John Fox, or Mr. Henry Freyvogle, who mysteriously disappeared about two months ago. Until the examination of the remains by the Coroner the rumor was generally believed, and so much credence was put in it that some of our contemporaries even announced it on their bulletin boards.

Beware of Lottery Swindles.

The city is again flooded with "confidential" communications from certain swindling concerns known as State Lotteries. We have repeatedly warned our readers against investing a single dollar in lottery schemes, as there are so many bogus and swindling concerns of the kind that the people may well doubt whether there is even one reliable lottery in the country. They all seem to do a flourishing business, however, and thieves at the head of them flourish, live well on the credulity of the poor fools who invest in tickets expecting to draw large prizes. A young man has handed us a copy of a letter which he has just received from one of these swindling institutions, in which it is proposed to send him "a few thousand dollars," provided he will show the money round and tell in what lottery he drew it, for the purpose of inducing others to invest. This is the whole purpose of these letters, which are lithographed and circulated by thousands, is to get gullible young men to invest twelve dollars in tickets, as will readily appear from the following extract:

> We propose sending you a whole ticket, the cost of which is $12, in the scheme we send you. We will then write to you, and if you have drawn a prize when you receive the money you will make it known among your neighborhood and show the money. We make this offer to you in strict confidence, and trust you will act discreetly in the matter, as it strike the public eye, it will be a little matter considered. The result of sending a proper person to us will be that we will receive a very large number of orders from that section, and we will be able to do a large business, should the ticket sent you not draw at least $1,000 in prizes, we will send you another ticket free of cost in our next drawing. Should you be successful, interest in our success to seek for that drawing, and make it known to your friends. Our terms are cash. If you so send $12 to pay for the ticket. Use the enclosed envelope with our address on, to make the remittance to us. Write plainly the name you want the money sent, whether by draft or express. Let us hear from you at once.

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> We propose sending you a whole ticket, the cost of which is $12, in the scheme we send you. We will then write to you, and if you have drawn a prize when you receive the money you will make it known among your neighborhood and show the money. We make this offer to you in strict confidence, and trust you will act discreetly in the matter, as it strike the public eye, it will be a little matter considered. The result of sending a proper person to us will be that we will receive a very large number of orders from that section, and we will be able to do a large business, should the ticket sent you not draw at least $1,000 in prizes, we will send you another ticket free of cost in our next drawing. Should you be successful, interest in our success to seek for that drawing, and make it known to your friends. Our terms are cash. If you so send $12 to pay for the ticket. Use the enclosed envelope with our address on, to make the remittance to us. Write plainly the name you want the money sent, whether by draft or express. Let us hear from you at once.

Discharged and Re-arrested.

Two men named William Green and Christian Heineman were discharged on Saturday morning from the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, each having served a term of two years imprisonment in that institution. As soon as they reached the street they were re-arrested on an attachment from the Butler County Court, where indictments for larceny are pending against them. It appears that Green and Heineman were tried in the Criminal Court of this county for the larceny of fifty-seven sheep, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, a resident of Butler county, and the latter, on the testimony of his own counsel, was convicted. The sheep were residents of Butler county, and after their arrest they had a preliminary hearing and gave bail for trial, but subsequently decamped. They were re-arrested at Wheeling, brought back, and on Saturday morning Constable Deputy Sheriff Scott, of Butler county, called at the Penitentiary, before the prisoners were released, and presented his warrant for their arrest. It was deemed proper, however, not to execute the warrant until the prisoners had left the institution. The Deputy Sheriff then secured the services of officers Klugen and Brown, of the Allegheny police, who arrested Green and Heineman as soon as they made their appearance at the door. The prisoners were taken to the Allegheny lock-up, but were subsequently taken to Butler. They claim to be entirely ignorant of any other charge pending against them.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, March 9th, 1868:

Isaac M. Fennock, trustee to John C. Bindley, Feb. 24, 1868; lot No. 10 Wood street, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Cyprian Preston to Isaac N. Thackeray, March 7th, 1868; 21 by 91 feet on Henry street, in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

John L. Smith to Robert M. Blair and John F. Bryan, Feb. 28th, 1868; lot No. 17 situated on lot on Hamilton street, Fifth ward, Allegheny; 24 by 100 feet; $50.

Heirs of John Allen to Thomas S. Mabon, Oct. 10th, 1867; coal in lot in Lower St. Clair township; $1,000.

John W. Soon to John Stone, April 11th, 1866; lot on Fayette street, Allegheny; 20 by 124 feet, on Fayette street, Allegheny.

Michael Lowe to Mrs. S. Rosenbaum, Sept. 19, 1867; lot on Penn street, Pittsburgh; 21 feet 6 inches by 90 feet.

Wm. Carnahan to F. W. Spreen and Henry Voight, July 11, 1867; lot in South Pittsburgh, on River road, in the plan of lots No. 1.

Samuel H. Cluley, Sheriff to Isaac N. Pennock, Nov. 5th, 1867; interest in property known as lot in lot No. 101 Wood street, 19 feet front by 80 feet deep.

Michael Velock to Ellen Castelay, Sept. 19, 1867; lot in Allegheny, on Middle alley, 15 by 85 feet.

John Streets to Martin Beckert, Jan. 2, 1868; lot in Allegheny, on Sandusky street, Lot 104 and 4, in Sample, Hanna and Irwin's plan, of the sub-division of lots No. 39 and 40, and by 96 feet.

Battling With Stones.

For some time past, a number of boys living in this city and Allegheny have been in the habit daily of assembling on the Mechanics street bridge, and fighting, by throwing stones at each other. The opposing forces would meet in the middle of the bridge, the Pittsburgh and Allegheny squads respectively having provided themselves with stones and other missiles before starting. They would fight here for probably half an hour or an hour, the pedestrians passing over the bridge being constantly in danger of being struck by the flying missiles. The police made several attempts to arrest those engaged in these fights, but their appearance was a signal to take to flight. The Allegheny police, however, succeeded in obtaining the names of about half a dozen of the boys, and yesterday went to their residences in the lower part of Allegheny and took them in custody. They were taken before Mayor Drum, who, after giving them a severe reprimand, allowed them to depart upon paying a nominal fine, and promising not to renew the offense in the future.

Operations at the Homœopathic Hospital.

Last week a number of cases were admitted at the Homœopathic Hospital, on Second street, among which were the following requiring surgical treatment:

Michael Corsey fell and fractured his collar bone. He received the proper treatment, and is now doing well.

John Grosser, while at work cutting a log in Temperanceville on Thursday, had his right leg broken in several places by the log rolling on it. Dr. Burgher attended him.

An amputation of the lower third of the right leg was performed on a lad named James Scott, who was suffering from chronic caries of the ankle, joint and foot. The operation, with the consent of the patient, was performed by Dr. J. H. McClelland, assisted by Drs. Hoffman, Burgher, Cowden, Willard, Rousseau, Seip and Reed. He rallied after the amputation, and is now in a fair way of recovery.

Fatal Accident in Allegheny.

On Saturday afternoon, Jacob Stout, a lad aged eleven years, son of Mr. Joseph Stout, chandler, was killed by being run over by a wagon. The deceased left his parents' residence, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of taking a ride in his father's wagon. On arriving at the Allegheny Diamond the driver turned suddenly off the railway track, when the lad, who was sitting on an empty soap box, was jolted forward and thrown to the ground, the wheels passing over his temple and dislocating his neck. He was carried into a neighboring store and Dr. Rhodes sent for, but before his arrival the unfortunate lad had expired. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, relieving the driver of the wagon from all blame.

Du Chaillu's Lecture.

The celebrated African Explorer, M. Paul Du Chaillu, concluded his lectures in Philadelphia on Friday, having been received with large fashionable and appreciative audiences. He will deliver his illustrative lectures on "The Gorilla: its Habits and Affinities to Man," at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. As the result will be a rush on the night of the lecture, the Committee have arranged for the sale of secured seats, which will commence at the Academy of Music this afternoon, at three o'clock.

ANNUAL CONTEST.—The annual contest between the Union and Philomathean Literary Societies, of Waynesburg College, will be held in the chapel of the institution on the evening of March 13th.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe.

But little business of public interest was transacted in this court on Saturday.

Robert Baldwin, a colored man, convicted some months since for "fortune telling," was brought in and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the county jail. This individual, after his conviction, was released on bail to appear for sentence. He made a trip down the river on a steamboat, and failed to appear at that term for sentence. Subsequently he appeared to collect his fees as a witness in another case, and was arrested and committed to jail.

Jesse Campbell made application for the reward allowed by act of Assembly, for the arrest of horse thieves. Campbell had a horse stolen from him, and succeeded himself in arresting the thief, George Newlett, who was tried and convicted. The reward allowed in each case is fifteen dollars, to be paid out of the county treasury.

James Brown, convicted some time since for larceny, was called for sentence, but it being stated that there was a motion for a new trial pending based of, sentence was deferred for the present.

John Welsh preferred a charge of surety of the peace against James Lyons, during the hearing of which it appeared that the difficulty between them originated in a drunken spree, on a Sunday, and that they got their liquor in two taverns, the names of the proprietors of which were given to the Court. Judge Stowe ordered the parties to enter into their own recognizance to appear to-day before the Grand Jury, and testify against the aforesaid tavern keepers, who will be indicted for Sunday liquor selling.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Williams.

In the case of Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, against John D. Rinkard, it appearing that neither the defendant nor any one for him had made any affidavit of defense to the claim of the plaintiff, judgment was entered against the defendant for $1,918 for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

James W. Ober, Esq., on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

30.	(Old.) Watson & Co. vs. Haney.	
68.	" Hall vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	
1.	(New.) Harris vs. Lavinson.	
2.	" Bowen vs. Bowen.	
5.	Kerr. Campe, Moye & Co. vs. McPherson & Co.	
7.	" Christ vs. P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.	
12.	" Hyde vs. same.	
13.	" A. Johnston's Exrs. vs. Rogers et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—FULL BENCH.

The usual Saturday business was transacted in the Court.

A decree was made in the matter of the application for a charter for the National Building and Loan Association of Birmingham, No. 2.

Also, final decree in the matter of a charter for the Helvetia Building and Loan Association.

In the matter of the petition of Catharine Lewis for divorce from her husband, William Lewis, Jr., Thomas Peterson, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

J. W. Ober, Esq., on motion of J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice.

In the case of Leech vs. Leech, application for divorce, H. B. Herron, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 11.	Farmers' Deposit National Bank vs. Darlington & Co.	
No. 16.	Ball vs. Dwyse et al.	
No. 17.	Same vs. same. Same vs. Young.	
No. 124.	Same vs. same.	
No. 125.	Same vs. same. Same vs. Ihmsen, et al.	
No. 12.	Colton vs. same.	
No. 13.	Same vs. same.	
No. 14.	Same vs. same.	
No. 15.	Same vs. same.	
No. 18.	Bennett vs. Pusey et al.	
No. 23.	Fleming, Duncan, Stewart & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.	
No. 126.	Same vs. same.	
No. 127.	Same vs. same. Same vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	

United States District Court—Judge M'Candless.

The remaining cases on the docket in this Court were continued until the next term, and the jury was discharged.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mlle. Marie Zoe, celebrated as the Cuban Sylph, will commence an engagement at the Opera House this evening, when she will appear as the "French Spy." Zoe gives a very interesting impersonation of the character, and in the Broadsword combat shows much skill and strength.

Valuable Wood Street Property at Auction.

Saturday, March 14, at 2½ P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction those two desirable and valuable three story brick dwelling houses, Nos. 26 and 28 Wood street, corner Wood and Second street, now occupied by Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Co. and R. E. Sellers & Co. For business purposes this locality is unsurpassed, and to capitalists and business men generally this sale should prove very attractive, as the opportunity for investment in Wood street property are of rare occurrence. See Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland's advertisement.

High Endorsement.

The great popularity of the Iron City College and high estimation in which it is held by intelligent persons, is shown in the fact of its having become the favorite institution from upwards of twenty of the principal literary colleges of the United States, including Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Union, Hamilton, Dickinson and Jefferson among the Eastern, Oberlin and Wooster among the Western, and National Business College at Rochester. Students are also represented from Canada, Nova Scotia and California. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 9, 1868.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and for the year to date, from the ports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central together with a comparison table with 1867:

	By river and Railroad.	Penn'a Central.	Exports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Monday, March 2	1,440	1,260	1,260
Tuesday, March 3		720	1,750
Wednesday, March 4	800		1,750
Thursday, March 5		60	1,750
Friday, March 6		300	1,750
Saturday, March 7	1,607	1,080	1,992
Total for week	3,887	972	3,861
Since January 1	143,733	3,320	58,097
To March 7	147,120	4,248	43,758
Same time 1867	79,168	4,250	43,073

—The fluctuations in the price of some of the railway stocks are very heavy, yet the transactions appear light. The following table of comparisons, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, gives the range of prices for a week:

	March 2.	(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	March 7.
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Erie	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
New York Central	127½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Reading	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Michigan South	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Northwestern	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pittsburgh	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Pennsylvania	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Illinois Central	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½
Gold	140½	141½	140